A N

ENGLISH INTRODUCTION

TO THE

Latine Tongue.

For the Use of the Lower Forms in Westminster School.

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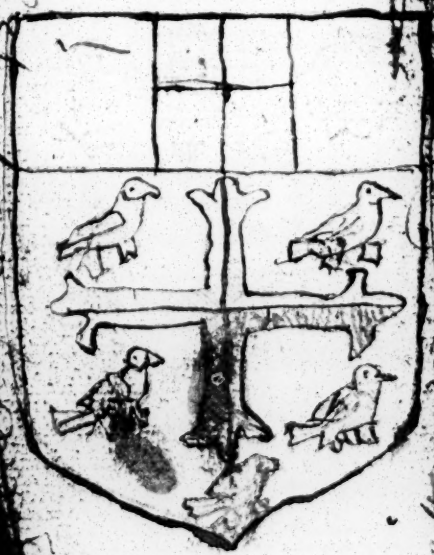
Gen.

æ, Æneas, Æneades
Atlas, Atlantis, Atlantiades
i, des Priamus, Priamides
is, Hector, Hectorides
ei Peleus, Peleides.
ii, des Mænœtius, Mænœtiades.
Ilias, Thostias. | Iliæ, Thestii,
Nereis, Latôis | Nerei, Latoi
Adrastine. | Adrasti vel Nep
Iapetion, ab Iapeto. [illegible]



GRammar teacheth the right way of *speech*.
There be four parts of Grammar.
1. Letters. 2. Syllables. 3. Words.
4. Sentences.

Letters make a Syllable, Syllables a Word, Words a Sentence.

LETTERS.

There be twenty four Engliſh Letters.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. W. X. Y. Z.
a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. ſ. t. v. w. x. y. z. *k. w. y.* are not Latin Letters.

Great Letters are uſed in the beginning of proper names, emphatical words, ſentences, and verſes.

Letters are either Vowels, or Conſonants.

There are five Vowels, a. e. i. o. u; y alſo an improper Vowel.

Vowels joyned together make a Diphthong.

The Latin Diphthongs are chiefly ſix, *æ. œ. ai. au. ei. eu.* The Engliſh abound, as in *friend, people*, &c.

There are nineteen Conſonants, of which chiefly *l, r*, are Liquids; *h* is a note of Aſpiration; *q* takes *u* to it, to help its ſound.

I, v, with a Vowel in the beginning of a Syllable, become Conſonants; as *jeſt, vine*.

c before *e, i, æ, œ*, is pronounced like *ſ*.

g before *e, i*,, like *gh*.

ti before a Vowel like *ſi*, unleſs *ſ* go before the *t*.

Beſides the Letters, there are other Figures, (') notes the want of a Letter, as *'tis*; (-) joyns the parts of a word, as *him-ſelf*.

Theſe are called ſtops (,) a *comma*: (.) a *period* or point: (:) a *colon* or two points: (;) a *ſemicolon*; (?) a note of *interrogation*: (!) a note of *admiration*: () a *parentheſis*: [] a *parantheſis*: (') notes an Adverb: (^) notes a long Vowel: (¨) over *i* and *u*, ſeparates that Vowel.

SYLLABLES.

Syllables are the diſtinct parts of a word.

The Letters of a ſyllable muſt not be disjoyned in the end of a Line; as none of theſe, *ſtock* ſtirps,

A Conſonant between two Vowels, beginneth the ſyllable. Two like Conſonants being together, the latter begins the ſyllable. The ſame Conſonants, which begin the firſt, begin alſo the middle ſyllable. The Letter, that *alone* begins the ſyllable, begins it alſo with another Conſonant added to it.

Syllables or Vowels are *long* or *ſhort* in the pronouncing. When the laſt ſyllable but one is long, that muſt be pronounc't loudeſt; otherwiſe the ſyllable afore it.

A diphthong, or a Vowel before two Conſonants, is long: otherwiſe a Vowel is long by uſe.

One long is equal to two ſhort: two long ſyllables, or one long and two ſhort, make a *foot*, the meaſure of a *verſe*; the firſt is called a *ſpondee*, the laſt a *dactyl*.

A Verſe conſiſts of feet, otherwiſe called *numbers*.

In Latin, ſix feet make a long Verſe; Whereof the fifth muſt be a *dactyl*, the ſixth a *ſpondee*, the four firſt indifferently either.

Five Feet make a ſhort Verſe, thus: Two feet, *dactyls* or *ſpondees*, and a long ſyllable; then two *dactyls* and a ſyllable.

In *Engliſh* five feet, more uſually make a Verſe.

Inſtead of two long ſyllables, you may uſe one ſhort and one long, and inſtead of one long and two ſhort, you may uſe two ſhort, and one long, or three ſhort.

An *Engliſh* Verſe conſiſts of Numbers and Rythms, the *Latin* only of Numbers.

Words.

* The Word Rhyme comes from the word Runic & not from Rythmus. They were unknown to the Ancients.

WORDS.

THere are eight kinds of *words*; commonly called *Eight parts of Speech*: *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Conjunction*, *Preposition*, *Interjection*.

Any of these may be { 1. *Primitive* or *Derivative*. 2. *Simple* or *Compound*.

The four first vary their endings; the four last do not.

The *English* words are rather varied by signs going before them.

A NOUN

Is the name of a thing. A Noun is either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

A *Noun Substantive* can signifie *alone*, and may have the sign *a* or *the* before it, as *a boy* puer; the *Adjective* cannot, as *good* bonus.

A Noun is either *proper*; as *Edward* Edvardus: or *common*; as *a man* homo.

The varying of a Noun is called *Declension*.

To a Noun belong *Number*, *Case*, and *Gender*.

There be two numbers; *Singular* and *Plural*.

The Singular notes one; as a *stone* lapis: the Plural more than one; as *stones* lapides.

Where observe, the *English Plural* adds *s* to the *Singular*; sometimes *n*, as *Oxen*; sometimes it changeth the Vowel, as *man*, *men*, *foot*, *feet*, &c.

A *Noun* hath six cases in *English* thus to be known, 1. The *Nominative*, *a* or *the*; 2. the *Genitive*, *of* or *'s*; 3. the *Dative*, *to*, *for*; 4. the *Accusative*, like the *Nominative*, only differing in place; 5. the *Vocative* *ô*; 6. the *Ablative*, *with*, *by*, &c.

Nouns may have four *Genders*; 1. Masculine, 2. Fœminine, 3. Neuter, i.e. *Neither Masculine*

nine feminine. 4. Common, i. e. *either masculine or feminine.*

The *Genders* are partly known by their *signification*; but more fully by their *ending* or *termination.*

A Noun any wise signifying *a male*, is of the masculine gender; a noune any wise signifying *a female*, is of the fœminine gender; a noun noting *both sexes*, is of the common gender.

Also proper names of *rivers, winds, months*, are masculine; proper names of *countries, islands, cities*; and all names of *trees* are fœminine.

Other nouns may be of the neuter gender, but the genders of all other *Latin* nouns are to be known by the ending of the Nominative case, and the Declension.

A Declension is the ordering of a Noun with gender, case, and number.

Declensions of Latin Substantives.

Are five, distinguished chiefly by the genitive case. The first declension makes the genitive in *æ*; the second in *i*; the third in *is*; the fourth in *ûs*; the fifth in *ei.*

The first Declension contains nouns ending in *a*, of the fœminine gender, which are thus varied:

S. N. *a.* G. *æ.* D. *æ.* A. *am.* V. *a.* A. *â.*
P. N. *æ.* G. *arum.* D. *is.* A. *as.* V. *æ.* A. *is.*

The second Declension contains nouns ending in *us, er, ir*, of the masculine gender; *um*, of the neuter.

	us, er, ir.				*e, er, ir.*
S. N.		G. *i.*	D. *o.*	A. *um.* V.	A. *o.*
	um.			*um.*	
	i.			*i.*	
P. N.		G. *orum.*	D. *is.*	A. *os.* V.	A. *is.*
	a.			*a.*	

dominus Magister par Regnum.

The

The third Declenſion contains Nouns of moſt * endings, and all Genders.

S.N. —G. *is.* D. *i.* A. *em* —V. —A. *e.*
es. *es.*
P.N. G. *um.* D. *ibus.* A. V. A. *ibus*
a. *a.* *a.*

To the third properly are referred the two other called the fourth and fifth Declenſions, which ſeem to differ from the third, only by contraction. For in the fourth the Vowel after *u*, ſeems to be contracted into *û*; in the fifth *ee* are contracted into *e* long.

* Ten Latin. *c, e, l, n, o, r, s, t, u, x.* Two Greek, *a, i. Lapis, Corpus.*

The fourth Declenſion contains Nouns ending in *us*, of the Maſculine Gender.

S.N. *us.* G. *us.* D. *ui.* A. *um.* V. *us.* A. *u.*
P.N. *us.* G. *uum.* D. *ibus.* A. *us.* V. *us.* A. *ibus*

Caſus.

The fifth Declenſion contains Nouns ending in *es*, of the Fœminine Gender.

S.N. *es.* G. *ei.* D. *ei.* A. *em.* V. *es.* A. *e.*
P.N. *es.* G. *erum.* D. *ebus.* A. *es.* V. *es.* A. *ebus*

Res.

Through all the Declenſions obſerve; the *Nominative* and the *Vocative*, alſo the *Dative* and *Ablative Plural* are alike; Except the *Vocative* in *e*, of Nouns ending in *us*, of the ſecond Declenſion.

The Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative of Neuters, are the ſame in each number, and in the Plural end in *a*.

GREEK Nouns of the firſt Declenſion end in *as, es, e*; the ſecond in *eus, os, on*; the third in *a, as, an, ir, i, is, in, on, us, o*; Theſe make the Accuſative Singular uſually by *n*, and in the third Declenſion by *a*, and Plural *as*. They make the Vocative without *s*; and the Genitive of the third ſometimes by *os*.

Nouns in *e* of the firſt, *os* of the ſecond, and *o* of the third, keep their Vowel in all Caſes. But *e* makes *es*; and *o* commonly *us* in the Genitive. Nouns in *es* make the Vocative and Ablative in *e* or *a*.

Nouns in *eus* of the ſecond, make ſometimes the Genitive in *eos*, and the Accuſative in *ea*; like the third Declenſion.

ADJECTIVES

Have three Declenſions.

The firſt Declenſion is of Adjectives in *us*, *er*, *ur*, with three endings; the firſt Maſculine, the ſecond Fœminine, the third Neuter.

Bonus, pulcher, ſatur.

	us, *er*, *ur*.	*i*.	*o*.	*um*.	*e*, *er*, *ur*.	*o*.
S.N.	*a*.	G. *æ*.	D. *æ*.	A. *am*.	V. *a*.	A. *â*.
	um.	*i*.	*o*.	*um*.	*um*.	*o*.
	i.	*orum*.	*os*.	*i*.		
P.N.	*æ*.	G. *arum*.	D. *is*.	A. *as*.	V. *æ*	A. *is*.
	a.	*orum*.	*a*.	*a*.		

The ſecond Declenſion is of Adjectives in *is*, with two endings; the firſt Maſculine and Fœminine; the laſt, Neuter.

Triſtis.

	is.		*em*.	*is*.	
S.N.	G. *is*.	D. *i*.	A.	V.	A. *i*.
	e.		*e*.	*e*.	
	es.		*es*.	*es*.	
P.N.	G. *ium*.	D. *ibus*.	A.	V.	A. *ibus*.
	ia		*ia*.	*ia*.	

Some few make the Maſculine in er *or* is; *as* acer, *or* acris.

** Felix, prudens. Few others, as par, vetus, uber, dives, &c.*

The third Declenſion is of Adjectives in *x*, or *s impure** having one ending, of three Genders.

				em.		
S.N.	*x*, *s*.	G. *is*.	D. *i*.	A.	V. *x*, *s*.	A. *e*, *i*.
				x, *s*.		
	es.			*es*.	*es*.	
P.N.		G. *ium*.	D. *ibus*.	A.	V.	A. *ibus*.
	ia.			*ia*.	*ia*.	

There

There belong alſo to Adjectives Degrees of *Compariſon.*

Adjectivesare compared[by the foregoingſigns, *more*,magis;*moſt*,maximè:as*hard*,durus;*more hard* magis durus;*moſt hard*, maximè durus.Or elſe]by theſe endings,*er*,*eſt*,inEngliſh;*ior*,*iſſimus*,inLatin; as *hard* durus ; *harder* durior ; *hardeſt* duriſſimus. Theſe are made of the firſt Caſe of the word ending in *i*.

—*er* makes——*errimus*, as pulcher,pulcherrimus.
—*ilis*——*illimus* in theſe, *facilis*, *humilis*, *ſimilis*.

Here note the word in the firſt place, is called *Poſitive* ; in the ſecond *Comparative* ; in the third *Superlative*.

The Comparative in *or* is thus declined.

						Durior.
	or.			*orem.*	*or.*	
S.N.	G. *oris.*	D. *ori.*	A.	V.	A. *ore*, *ori.*	
	us.			*us.*	*us.*	
	ores.			*ores.*	*ores.*	
P.N.	G. *orum.*	D. *oribus.*	A.	V.	A. *oribus.*	
	ora.			*ora.*	*ora.*	

Adjectives having a Vowel before *us*,uſe only the ſigns: as *pious* pius ; *more pious* magis pius ; *moſt pious* maximè pius.

NounsSubſtantives or Adjectives,that differ from the Rule of Declenſion, are called *irregular* or *heteroclites*, of which hereafter. Alſo,

Some Adjectives are compared *irregularly* ; as *good* bonus; *better* melior; *beſt* optimus. *Bad* malus; *worſe* pejor; *worſt* peſſimus. *Little* parvus;*leſs* minor; *leaſt* minimus.*Great* magnus;*greater* major; *greateſt* Maximus.

Adjectives ſignifying number,are peculiarly declined. *One* unus,*two* duo,*both* ambo,*three* tres.

S.N.

S.N.*Unus, a, um.* G.*ius.* D.*i, &c* The other Cases like bonus.

Thus also are declined *totus, solus, ullus, nullus, alter, uter, neuter,* and *alius,* which makes the Neuter *aliud*; the six last want the Vocative.

duo, ambo. *orum.* *obus.* *os.* *o.* *obus.*

P.N.*æ.* G.*arum.* D.*abus.* A.*as.* V.*æ.* A.*abus.*

o. *orum* *obus.* *o.* *o.* *obus.*

tres. *tres,* *tres.*

P.N. G.*trium.* D.*tribus.* A. V. A.*tribus.*

tria. *tria.* *tria.*

All other Numerals, from *four* quatuor, to an *hundred* centum, are used alike in all Cases.

Numerals are expresst by these great Letters, I, 1. V, 5. X, 10. L, 50. C, 100. D, 500. M, 1000. The lesser Numeral coming before the greater, abates *it self*; as IV, 4. XL, 40.

PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a Noun implying a person; and not admitting the sign *a* or *the* before it.

There are eighteen Pronouns: *Ego, tu, sui, ipse, ille, iste, is, hic, qui, quis, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, cujas.* Four only of these have the Vocative Case; *tu, meus, noster, nostras.*

There be three *Persons*; the first, *I* ego; the second, *thou* tu, the third, *he* ille.

These three, *ego tu sui,* are Substantives; otherwise called *Primitives,* of one Declension.

S.N.*ego.* G.*mei.* D.*mihi.* A.*me.* V.caret. A.*me.*

P.N.*nos.* G.*nostrûm.* D.*nobis.* A.*nos.* V.caret. A.*nobis*

nostri.

S.N.*tu.* G.*tui.* D.*tibi.* A.*te.* V.*tu.* A.*te.*

P.N.*vos.* G.*vestrûm.* D.*vobis.* A.*vos.* V.*vos.* A.*vobis.*

vestri.

S & P.N caret. G.*sui.* D.*sibi.* A.*se.* V.caret. A.*se.*

The rest are Adjectives, whereof these, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester,* are called *Possessives.*

Pro-

Pronoun adjectives are declined two ways.

The first Declenſion

Of Pronoun Adjectives with 3 endings, contains

1 Thoſe in *us* and *er*; like *bonus*, *pulcher*; but *meus* makes the vocative *mi*.

2 Theſe, *ipſe*, *ille*, *iſte*, *is*, *hic*, *qui*, *quis*; like *unus* for the moſt part; and theſe, *qui* chiefly is called a *relative*, *quis* uſually an *interrogative*.

Ipſe, *ille*, *iſte*, thus.

S.N. *e*, *a*, *um*. G. *ius*. D. *i*, &c. but *ille*, *iſte*, makes the neuter *ud*.

	is		*eum.*		*eo.*
S.N.	*ea.*	G. *ejus.* D. *ei.*	A. *eam.*	V. caret. A.	*eâ.*
	id		*id*		*eo.*
	ii	*eorum*	*eos*		
P.N.	*eæ.*	G. *earum* D. *iis*, *eis*	A. *eas*	V. caret. A,	*iis*, *eis.*
	ea	*eorum*	*ea*		
	hic		*hunc*		*hoc*
S.N.	*hæc*	G. *hujus* D. *huic.*	A. *hanc*	V. caret	A. *hâc*
	hoc		*hoc*		*hoc*
	hi	*horum*	*hos*		
P.N.	*hæ*	G. *harum.* D. *his*	A. *has*	V. caret. A.	*his*
	hæc	*horum*	*hæc*		
	qui, *quis*		*quem*		*quo*
S.N.	*quæ*	G. *cujus* D. *cui*	A. *quam*	V. caret. A.	*quâ*
	quod, *quid*		*quod*, *quid*		*quo*, *quî*
	qui	*quorum*	*quos*		
P.N.	*quæ*	G. *quarum* D. *quibus*, &	A. *quas*	V. car: A	*qui-*
	quæ	*quorum* *queis*	*quæ*	(*bus*, & *queis.*	

Quid is uſed like a Subſtantive, *Aliquis*, *ecquis*, *nequis*, *ſiquis*, make the fœm. ſing. & neut. plur. *qua*.

Quiſquis like *quis*; but the neuter *quicquid*, *Iſthic*, or *Iſtic*, thus.

S.N.

S.N. *iſthic-æc-oc* vel *uc*. Ac. *iſthunc-anc-oc* vel *uc*. Ab. *iſthoc-ac-oc*.

The Interrogative *cujus* is hardly found but with theſe endings, *a, am, um*. N, *Idem, eadem, idem, &c*. Acc. *eundem, &c*. *Quidam* alſo Ac. *quendam, &c*.

The ſecond Declenſion

Contains Pronouns in *as*, of one ending, noting a nation or country: *Noſtras, veſtras, cujas*.

atem.

S.N. *as*. G. *atis*. D. *ati*. A. V. *as*. A. *ate, ati*.

as.

ates. *ates*. *ates*.

P.N. G. *atium*. D. *atibus*. A. V. A. *atibus*.

atia. *atia*. *atia*.

Note theſe *Engliſh* Pronouns; *I, thou, we, ye, he, ſhe, they, who*, are to be taken for Nominatives; *His, her's, our's, their's, whoſe*, for Genitives; *Me, thee, us, you, him, her, whom*, for all other Caſes, according to the ſigns or places. *You, yours, of yours*, if they belong to one, are to be Latined *tu, tuus*; if to more, *vos, veſter*. *Him, her, his, them, their*, when they admit *ſelf* after them, are to be Latined by *ſui*; When *own* ſuus. *Hereof, thereof, whereof*, and the like, are uſed for, *of this, of it, of which*.

Memorial Verſes expreſſing the Declenſions, Terminations, and chiefly the Genders of Nouns.

The Declenſions with the Terminations.

Formis quinque ſuos inflectunt nomina caſus.
Fœmineum a Primæ. *Mas eſt* us, er, ir *que* Secundæ;
Um *neutrum ejuſdem*. *Genera omnia* Tertia *& omnes*
Pene capit fines. *Mas* Quartæ, us, *Fœmina* Quintæ, es.
Æ *dat prima*; *ſecunda dat* i; *ſibi tertia vult* is;
Quarta dat us, *dat* ei *Genitivo flexio quinta*.

The Greek Terminations.

As, es, e, *prima eſt*; eus, os, on, *forma ſecunda eſt*:
As, a *vel* an, er, is, i *vel* in, on, *tertia*, & us, o.

The Genders of Nouns.

Quâ mas exprimitur vel fœmina, vox genus id fert.
Vox, utrumque notans ſexum communis habetur.

Si

Si fluvii, menſis, venti *vox propria, mas eſt.*
Inſula *fœminea eſt*, urbs & regio; omnis & arbor.

The Genders of Nouns in all but the third Declenſion are afore expreſſed. The Genders of the third are known by theſe endings.

Maſcula ſunt er, or, os, o: *venter, mos, honor, ordo.*
Fœminea, impurum s, x, aus, as, *ferè* & es, is;
Et verbale in io, & *polyſyllabon in* go, *vel in* do:
Mens, pax, laus, pietas, ſeges, iris, lectio, arundo,
U vel e, t, l, c, ur, en, us, *vel* ar, *omnia Neutra.*
Cornu, rete, caput, mel, lac, jecur, omen, onus, far.
Græco-latina genus ſuæ originis omnia ſervant.

Exceptions to the foregoing Rules of the Genders.

1. Maſculines.

Urbs vel in o, *vel in* i *mas eſt: Agragas quoque Pontus,*
Arbor *ſpinus*; & *hujus quæ vox formæ, oleaſter.*
Maſcula ſol, ren, ſplenque lien, pectenque: ſalar, lar:
Et furfur, turtur, vultur: pes, poples, & *ames,*
Pres, paries, ſtipes, palmes, cum termite ceſpes,
Et limes, trames, gurges, fomeſque, tudeſque,
Et verres, & *meridies* vox unica quintæ:
Mugilis & *mugil, natalis, aqualis,* & *unguis,*
Callis, caulis, follis, collis, menſis, & *enſis,*
Sic fuſtis, funis, panis, ſic crinis, & *ignis,*
Caſſis, faſcis, torris, ſentis, piſcis, & *amnis,*
Et vermis, vectis, poſtis, lapis, orbis, & *axis.*
As *cum* compoſito *vel* parte; *ut centuſſis, bes.*
Vas vadis, & *mas,* & *ſanguis, vomis, cucumis, glis:*
Mus, lepus: & *mons, pons, fons: denſque, bidenſque, tridenſque.*
Occi-que dens, oriens, & *torrens, adde rudenſque:*
Caudex, codex, pollex, podex, grexque, pulexque,
Atque culex & *apex, vertex, murexque, latexque,*
Ranex, atque rumex, cimexque, ſorexque: calixque,
Et ſornix: volvox: tradux: quot & uncia *in* unx *dat.*

Adria Maſc.

2. Fœminines.

Fœmineum eſt nomen fluvii vel in e *vel* a *prima.*

Alveus.

Alvus, humus, vannus, colus & domus; atque acus, idus,
Porticus, & tribus, atque manus, ficusque: pecusque
Dans pecudis; tellusque, palus, incusque, salusque:
Cos, dos; talio per-que-duellio, grando caro; arbor:
Quodque senex, juvenis, vir, servus *nomen in* us *dans.*

3. Neuters.

Urbs in e, l, *vel in* ur; *siler,* (arbor, *robur*) *acerque,*
Suber: & uber, tuber, verber, junge cadaver,
Gingiber, & laser, *cicer, & piper, atque papaver,*
Ver, iter, & spinther: *cor, aquor, marmor; & as, os,*
Vas vasis neutrum est; sic quod variabile non est.

4. Common.

Hæc sunt Communis generis (*sic nota Poetis,*)
Pampinus & grossus, queis carbasus adde, rubusque:
Et penus, & specus; & torquis, cum reste, canalis,
Corbis, clunis, finis, pulvis, item cinis, stirps,
Scrobs, & adeps; linter; margo; cortexque silexque,
Pumex, obex, imbrex, varix; calixque pedis pars.
Adde dies; *quæ vox numero mas sola secundo est.*
Halec fœmina: *sal, vulgus, virus, pelagus,* mas;
Quinque etiam numero sunt hæc neutralia primo.
His & plura, utrumque notant quæ nomina sexum,
(*Queis genus, ut proprii sexus sit mentio, certum est:*)
Sunt ut homo, bos, dama, canis, limax, & anas, grus;
Nemo, parens, infans, adolescens; ales, & hæres.
Interpres, comes, antistes, cum præside, vates;
Miles: & affinis, patruelis, civis, & hostis,
Testis, custos, atque sacerdos; præsul, & exul:
Autor; fur, augur; judex, vindex, simul index.
Dux, conjux; verna: Et per a *quæ sunt edita verbis;*
Ut sunt agricola, advena: Sic in fine quibus ceps,
Fex, cen, spex; *ut princeps, forfex, cornicen, auspex.*

IR-

IRREGULAR NOUNS

Are of three ſorts: 1 *Redundant.* 2 *Deficient.* 3 *Variant.*

I. REDUNDANT, which in the ſame Caſe have divers endings.

1 Redundant in the Nominative: As, *baculus baculum.*

2 Redundant in other Caſes: As, *jecur*, G. *-oris*, *-inoris.*

Many Neuters, commonly names of Feaſts, make the Genitive in *ium* and *iorum*; as, *ancilia*, *-lium*, *-liorum*: *Saturnalia*, *-lium*, *-liorum.* Neuters likewiſe in *ma*, make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *matis* or *matibus*; as, *poema*, *-matis*, *-matibus*; ſo *quinquatria*, *-triis*, and, *-tribus.*

Laurus, *pinus*, *cornus*, being of the ſecond Declenſion, have alſo the endings of the fourth in *us* and *u*; ſo *colus*, *vulgus* in the Singular, amongſt the Poets. S. N. *domus*, G. *mi* & *mûs*, D. *mui* A. *mum* V. *mus*, A. *mo*. P. N. *mus*, G. *morum* & *muum*, D. *mibus*, A. *mos* & *mus*, V. *mus*, A. *mibus.*

II. DEFICIENT, which want 1 *Number.* 2 *Caſe.*

Nouns Deficient in Number.

1. Thoſe that want the *Plural*: As all *proper names.* Moſt names of *corn*, *ſpices*, *liquors*, *metals*, *arts*, *vices*, *vertues*, *diſeaſes*, and *ages.*

2. Thoſe that want the *Singular.* 1 Moſt names of *feaſts*, as *Bacchanalia*: 2 Others, of *Cities*, as *Baiæ*, *Gabii.*

Nouns

Nouns in *u* vary not in the ſingular, and are uſed in the N. A. V. and Abl. Caſes; but in the Plural, they are regular.

Nouns of the fifth Declenſion have only three Caſes Plural alike, the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative, except *acies*, *dies*, *facies*, *res*, *ſpecies*.

A Catalogue of Nouns wanting the Plural *or* Singular: *Or having ſuch Caſes only in them, as are here ſet down.*

1. Singulars.

Ævum-*is*.	Gloria-*as*.	Metus-*us*.	Proſapia-*as*.	Talio.
Aer.	Gluten.	Muſcus.	Pubes.	Tellus.
Bilis-*es*.	Hilum.	Muſtum-*a*.	Pus.	Thus-*ra*.
Callum.	Hordeum-*a*.	Nihilum.	Quies.	Tuſſis.
Electrum-*a*.	Humus.	Nitrum.	Rus-*ra*.	Valetudo.
Cœnum.	Indoles.	Paupertas.	Salum.	Ver.
Fama-*as*.	Jubar.	Pax.	Salus.	Vigor.
Fames.	Juſtitium.	Pelagus,	Sanies.	Vinum-*a*.
Far-*rra*.	Lac.	Penum.	Senium.	Virus
Fel.	Lethum.	Pituita.	Siſer.	Viſcum.
Fimus.	Limus.	Pix-*ces*.	Sitis.	Vitrum.
Forum-*a*.	Lues.	Plebs.	Soboles-*es*.	Vulgus.
Fuga-*as*.	Lutum--.	Pontus.	Solum-*a*.	
Gelu.	Mel-*lla*.	Proles.	Tabes.	

Plurals.

Acta.	Compita.	Gerræ.	Mapalia.	Quiſquiliæ.
Adverſaria.	Crepundia.	Idus.	Minæ.	Reliquiæ.
Ambages-*e*.	Cunabula.	Ilia.	Mœnia.	Roſtra.
Antes.	Cunæ.	Induciæ.	Munia.	Scopæ.
Arma.	Diræ.	Inſidiæ.	Nonæ.	Scruta.
Apinæ.	Divitiæ.	Inferiæ.	Nugæ.	Tenebræ.
Arma.	Excubiæ.	Jugera-*is re*.	Nuntiæ.	Teſqua.
Artus.	Exequiæ.	Lactes.	Oblivia.	Thermæ.
Blanditiæ.	Exta.	Lemures.	Penates.	Tricæ.
Bellaria.	Exuviæ.	Liberi.	Phaleræ.	Valvæ.
Calendæ.	Facetiæ.	Luſtra.	Plagæ.	Verbera-*ris-re*.
Cancelli.	Faſti.	Manes.	Plures-*us-ris*	Vergiliæ.
Caſtra.	Fauces-*e*.	Manubiæ.	Præcordia.	Vindiciæ.
Clitellæ.	Feriæ.	Magalia.	Primitiæ.	Viſcera-*e*.

2. *Nouns.*

2. *Nouns deficient in Caſe.*

1. *Aptots*, or *Indeclinables*: having the ſame end in all Caſes, as *gummi*, *æquam*, *pondo*. Alſo theſe Plurals, *quatuor*, *quinque*, and ſo to *centum*: *tot*, *quot*, &c.

2. *Monoptots*, having only one caſe; *expes*, *nauci*, *incitas*, *inficias*, *ingratiis*, *ſponte*, *juſſu*, *injuſſu*, *natu*, *permiſſu*, &c.

3. *Diptots*, having only two caſes; as *Fors*, *forte*; *impetis*, *-te*; *tabi*, *tabo*; *repetundarum*, *dis*; *ſuppetiæ*, *-as*.

4. *Triptots*, having three caſes, 1. of one ending, in the Nom. Ac. and Voc. as *cete*, *fas*, *nefas*, *inſtar*, *nil*, *nihil*, *neceſſe*, *-um*, *volupe*, *grates*. 2. of two endings, as N. and Ac. *tantundem*, G. *tantidem*.

5. *Tetraptots*, Nouns having only four Caſes.

N. *Nemo*. D. *nemini*. A. *neminem*. Ab. *nemine*.

N. *Veſper*. D. *ri*. A. *rum*. Ab. *re*.

Indefinites, *Interrogatives*, and *Diſtributives*, want the Voc. in both numbers. *Dapis*, *ditionis*, *frugis*, *opis*, *precis*, *proceris*, *ſordis*, *vicis*, want the Nom. and Voc. Sing. *Vis*, the Dat. Sin.

III. VARIANT. Nouns which do vary.

1. *Gender*: having one Gender in the Singular, and another in the Plural: As *cælum*, Plur. *cæli*: *delicium-æ*: *epulum-æ*: *nundinum-æ*: *balneum-æ*: the Poets have *balnea*. *Carbaſus*, *jocus*, *locus*, *ſibilus*; alſo *capiſtrum*, *filum*, *frænum*, *raſtrum*, Pl. *i* & *-a*.

2. *Flection*: as *vas*, *vaſis*. Plu. *vaſa vaſorum* * *vaſis*: *iter*, *itineris*: *vis*, Pl. *vires*, &c. * *vaſum* Plaut.

3. *Gender* and *Flection*: as *Supellex*, *ſupellectilis*, Pl. *ſupellectilia*.

Nouns differing in the end of their Cases from the common Type.

1. In the *First Declenſion*, *Anima*, *dea*, *equa*, *filia*, *liberta*, *mula*, *nata*, with ſuch others. make the D. and Abl. plural in *is* or *abus*.

2. In the *Second Declenſion*, Proper names in *ius*, make the Voc. in *i*; as *Tullius*, O *Tulli*; ſo *filius*, O *fili*. *Deus* make the Voc, like the Nominative.

3. In the *Third Declenſion*, Names of Rivers ending in *is*, make the Acc. in *im*, and the Abl, in *i*, as *Thameſis im*, *i*. Likewiſe *amuſſis*, *raucis*, *ſitis*, *tuſſis*, *vis*. Some others are found, in theſe terminations *im* and *i*, chiefly among the Poets; *canalis*, *clavis*, *cutis*, *febris*, *navis*, *pelvis*, *puppis*, *ſecuris*, *ſtrigilis*, *torquis*, *turris*: and Subſtantives made of Adjectives, *aqualis*, *bipennis*, *&c.*

Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, make the Abl. in *i*, except *far*, *hepar*, *jubar*, *nectar*.

Nouns called *Gentiles*, in *as-atis*, make the Abl. in *e* or *i*: as *Kavennas-ate*, *ati*: ſo *affinis*, *amnis*, *anguis*, *avis*, *civis*, *ignis*, *vectis*, *unguis*, *imber*, *ſupellex*,. The Poets ſometimes put *e* for *i*: as *mare* for *mari*: and *i* for *e*; as *occipiti* for *occipite*, *&c.*

Theſe Adjectives, *dives*, *hoſpes*, *ſoſpes*, *pauper*, make the Abl. only in *e*: *memor* only in *i*.

Neuters making the Abl. ſing. in *i*, make the plur. in *ia*: as *reti*, *retia*.

Likewiſe the Abl. ſing. in *i*, (†) makes the Gen. plur. in *ium* as *retium*.

Alſo Nouns ending in (*) *es*, *is*, not increaſing; as *nubes-bium*, *piſcis-cium*: or in two (") conſonants; as *ars artium*, *merx mercium*. Theſe alſo make *ium*, *mas*, *vas-adis*: *dis*, *glis*, *lis vis*: *cos*, *dos*, *os*, *oſſis*: *mus*, *plus*: *caro*: *lar*: *linter*, *venter*, *uter*: *cor*: *ſal*: *nex*, *nix*, *nox*, *crux*, *fauces*: *manes*, *penates*, *&c.*

Except theſe making the Gen. plur. in *um*, (†) *celer*, *memor*, *puber*, *ſtrigilis*, *ſupplex*, *uber*, *vetus*, (*) *vates*, *canis*, *juvenis*, *panis*, (") *adeps*, *celebs*, *conſors*, *byems*: and compounds in *-ceps*, *-fex*, *ops*, *pos*, *corpor*, *gener*; as *[illegible]ceps*, *principum*. Many others ſometimes leave out *i*; as *apûm*, *[illegible]um*, *&c.* *Bos* makes G. *boum*. D. *bobus*.

4. In th[illegible] Declenſion, *Arcus*, *artus*, *lacus*, *partus*, *ſpecus*, *tribus*, make the [illegible] Abl. plur. in *ubus*, *ficus*, *porticus*, *quercus*, *queſtus*, in *ubus* and *ibus*. To which may be added *genu*, *veru*, *&c.*

A VERB

Is a word, that joyneth the ſignification of the reſt together.

A Verb is either *Perſonal*, varied by three perſons: or *Impersonal*, varied by the third perſon ſingular only.

There be three kinds of *Verbs Perſonals*.

1. *Active*, known by the ſign *do*: the Latin ends in *o*; as *I do love* amo.

2. *Paſſive*, known by the ſign *am*: the Latin ends in *or*; as *I am loved* amor.

3. *Common*, partly *Active*, partly *Paſſive*: for it either ends in *o*, and ſignifieth paſſively, and is called a *Neuter*, as *I am ſick* ægroto: or it ends in *or*, and ſignifieth actively, and is called a *deponent*; as *I follow* ſequor: Of which laſt, a few are found in ſome Tenſes, to ſignifie paſſively. The *Neuter* cannot take *r* to it, nor the *Deponent* caſt *r* away.

The *Verb am* ſum, is called a *Verb Subſtantive* and hath a peculiar form, with it's Compounds; as *I may* poſſum.

The Engliſh expreſs ofttimes the *Neuter* by a *Paſſive*, as *he was come*, i. e. *he came*: and uſe their *Active* as a *Paſſive*, as *I burn* uro, uror.

MOODS.

A *Verb* hath four *Moods*, which expreſs the *manner*: Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Infinitive.

1. The *Indicative* declares the thing. 2. The *Imperative* bids or commands. 3. The *Potential* ſhews it poſſible: & when a *ſign of wiſhing* goes before it, it is

called an *Optative*, after the Participles *if*, *when*, *that*, and the like, it is called a *Subjunctive*. 4. The *Infinitive* notes no certain number or perſon.

The *Engliſh Imperative* puts the Perſon after it ſelf, or elſe after its ſigns *do*, *let*. The *Infinitive* commonly hath the ſign *to* before it.

There are alſo peculiar to the *Latin*, 3. *Gerunds* ending in *di*, *do*, *dum*; and 2. *Supines*, one Active in *um*, the other Paſſive in *u*: All theſe are uſed for the *Infinitive*.

TENSES.

A *Verb* hath five *Tenſes*, which expreſs the time: *Preſent. Imperfect. Præterperf. Præterpluperf. Fut.*

The firſt notes the *time preſent*; the three next, *the time* ſomeway *paſt*; the laſt, *to come*.

A Rule to know the Tenſes in Engliſh.

The *Præters* are made by *d* in the end: Sometimes by *t*, *u*; or by change of Vowels. All the Tenſes borrow ſigns of the Verbs, *do*, *have*, *may*, *ſhall*, *will*.

The *Preſent* uſeth the ſign *do*: the *Imperfect* the ſign *did*: the *Præterperfect have*: the *Præterpluperfect had*: the *Future ſhall* or *will*.

In the *Potential Mood*; the *Preſent* uſeth the ſign *may* or *can**: the two firſt Præters, *might*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*: The Præterpluperfect keeps the ſign *had*†; the Future, *ſhall* or *will have*.

All make the ſign of the *Verb* in the ſecond Perſon Sing. to end in *ſt*: the *Preſent* makes the third Perſon Sing. end in *th* or *s*, but the *Perfect* makes its ſign ſo.

The *Paſſive tenſes* borrow their ſigns from the Verb *am*,

*Often expreſt by *poſſum*.

†Including poſſibility.

A Conjugation

Is the ordering of a *Verb* with its *Tenſes*, *Moods*, *Numbers*, and *Perſons*.

There are four *Conjugations* of *Latin Verbs*.

(The *Engliſh Conjugations* ſeem to be two: the *firſt* changeth not the Primitive Vowel in the *Præters*, as *I love*, *I loved*: the *ſecond* doth, as *I teach*, *I taught*.)

The 1. makes the *Verbs* ſecond Perſon in *as*: the 2. in *es*: the 3. in *is* ſhort: the 4. in *is* long.

Is from *io* is long. Except Capio, Cupio, Facio, Fodio, Fugio, Jacio, Lacio, Quatio, Rapio, Sapio, Specio. With their Compounds, alſo Pario.

Con-

Conjugation of a *Verb Active.*

Amo. Doceo. Lego. Audio.

1. *o, as, avi.* 2. *eo, es, ui.* 3. *o, is, i.* 4. *io, is, ivi.*

	Indicative.	Imp.	Potent.	Infinit.	Particip.
Preſent.	*Amo.*	*Ama.*	*Amem.*	*Amare.*	*Amans*
Imperf.	*Amabam.*		*Amarem.*		
1. Future.	*Amabo.*				
Præterp.	*Amavi.*		*Amaverim.*	*Amaviſſe.*	
Præterpl.	*Amaveram.*		*Amaviſſem*		
2. Future.			*Amavero.*		*Amaturus*
Preſent.	*Doceo.*	*Doce.*	*Doceam.*	*Docere.*	*Docens*
Imperf.	*Docebam.*		*Docerem.*		
1. Future.	*Docebo.*				
Præterp.	*Docui.*		*Docuerim.*	*Docuiſſe.*	
Præterpl.	*Docueram.*		*Docuiſſem.*		
2 Future.			*Docuero.*		*Doctturus*
Præſent.	*Lego.*	*Lege.*	*Legam.*	*Legere.*	*Legens*
Imperf.	*Legebam.*		*Legerem.*		
1. Future.	*Legam.*				
Præterp.	*Legi.*		*Legerim.*	*Legiſſe.*	
Præterpl.	*Legeram.*		*Legiſſem.*		
2 Future.			*Legero.*		*Lecturus*
Præſent.	*Audio.*	*Audi.*	*Audiam.*	*Audire.*	*Audiens*
Imperf.	*Audiebam.*		*Audirem.*		
1. Future.	*Audiam.*				
Præterp.	*Audivi.*		*Audiverim.*	*Audiviſſe.*	
Præterpl.	*Audiveram*		*Audiviſſem.*		
2. Future.			*Audivero.*		*Auditurus*

Note. In all Conjugations the Tenſes from the Præter are formed alike.

Formation of Persons.

Indic.	*Amo.*	*o, as, at.*		*amus, atis, ant.*	
	Doceo	*eo, es, et.*		*emus, etis, ent.*	
Pres.	*Lego.*	S. *o, is, it.*	Pl.	*imus, itis,*	**unt.*
	Audio.	*io, is, it.*		*imus, itis,*	*iunt.*
Imper.	*Ama.*	*a, ato; ato.*		*ate, atote;*	*anto.*
	Doce.	S. *e, eto; eto.*	Pl.	*ete, etote;*	*ento.*
Pres.	*Lege.*	*e, ito; ito.*		*ite, itote;*	** unto.*
	Audi.	*i, ito; ito.*		*ite, itote;*	*iunto.*

* *io*, makes *iunt*.

* *io*, makes *iunto*.

In all other Tenses observe these final letters *m*, *i*, *o*, and by them form the Persons according to this Type.

m, s, t, mus, tis, nt.

Sing. *i, isti, it.* Plur. *imus, istis, erunt*, vel *ere.*

o, is, it. imus, itis, unt. int in the Pot.

A, before M, in the Future is varied into *e*.

The Persons of the present Potential are used for the Imperative throughout, *amet* let him love, *&c.*

Gerunds, 1. *andi, ando, andum.* 2. 3. *endi, endo, endum.* 4. *iendi, iendo, iendum.*

Supines. 1. *atum*, 2. 3. *tum.* 4. *itum.*

The Verb Sum.

	Indic.	Imper.	Potent.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	*Sum.*	*Es.*	*Sim.*	*Esse.*	
Imperf.	*Eram.*		*Essem* vel		
1. Future.	*Ero.*		*(Forem.*		
Preterperf.	*Fui.*		*Fuerim.*	*Fuisse*	
Preterplu.	*Fueram.*		*Fuissem.*		
2. Future			*Fuero.*	*Fore.*	*Futurus.*

Formation of Persons.

Indic. Pres. S. *Sum, es, est.* Pl. *Sumus, estis, Sunt.*

Imper. Mood. S. *es, esto.* Pl. *este. Sunto.*

esto. estote.

The other Tenses form their Persons by the foregoing Type. Con-

Conjugation of a Verb Passive.

	Indicat.	Imper.	Potent.	Infinitive.	Particip.
Present.	*Amor.*	*Amare.*	*Amer.*	*Amari.*	*Amatus.*
Imperf.	*Amabar.*		*Amarer*		
Future.	*Amabor.*			*Amatũ iri*	*Amandus*
Present.	*Doceor.*	*Docere.*	*Docear.*	*Doceri.*	*Doctus.*
Imperf.	*Docebar.*		*Docerer.*		
Future.	*Docebor.*			*Doctũ iri.*	*Docendus.*
Present.	*Legor.*	*Legere.*	*Legar.*	*Legi.*	*Lectus.*
Imperf.	*Legebar.*		*Legerer.*		
Future.	*Legar.*			*Lectum iri*	*Legendus.*
Present.	*Audior.*	*Audire.*	*Audiar.*	*Audiri.*	*Auditus.*
Imperf.	*Audiebar*		*Audirer.*		
Future.	*Audiar.*			*Auditũ iri*	*Audiendus.*

Note the Passive hath no Perfect, nor Preterpluperfect, nor in the Potential a Future; but these Tenses are supplied by the Tenses of *Sum* and the *Participle*. Thus

Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus.

Præt.	*Sum* vel *fui*	*ſim* vel *fuerim*	*eſſe* vel *fuiſſe*
Pr.pl.	*eram* vel *fueram*	*eſſem* vel *fuiſſem*	
Future		*ero* vel *fuero*	

Formation of Perſons.

Indicative Mood.

	Amor	*or, aris* vel *are, atur.*		*amur, amini, antur.*
P.	*Doceor*	S. *eor, eris* vel *ere, etur.*	P.	*emur, emini, entur.*
	Legor	*or, eris* vel *ere, itur.*		*imur, imini, untur.*
	Audior	*ior, iris* vel *ere, itur.*		*imur, imini, iuntur.*

Imperative Mood.

	Amare	*are* vel *ator, ator.*		*aminor, antor.*
P.	*Docere*	S. *ere* vel *etor, etor.*	P.	*eminor, entor.*
	Legere	*ere* vel *itor, itor.*		*iminor, untor.*
	Audire	*ire* vel *itor, itor.*		*iminor, iuntor.*

The Imperative Mood in both voices hath no firſt Perſon.

* Hoc futurum B At omnis generis numeri All
ac casus. Censeo, cum Cum ſvix intellectum
iri. Libras puto lectum iri. (non ire)

Legationem rejectam ire Ibero, non rejectum. Ita Sallustius. Amatum iri videbatur.

All other Tenſes from their Perſons by this Type.

S. *r, ris* vel *re, tur.* P. *mur, mini, ntur.*
bor, beris vel *bere, bitur.* *bimur, bimini, buntur.*

A before *r*, in the Future is varied into *e*.

Supines, 1. *atu.* 2, 3. *tu.* 4. *itu.*

A PARTICIPLE

Hath Caſe and Gender, like a Noun; Tenſe, like a Verb.

There be four *Participles*; two Active, two Paſſive: Either of which are, 1. *Preſent.* 2. *Future.*

The *Preſent* Paſſive is alſo Preter.

The Participle Active.

1. The *Engliſh preſent* ends in *ing*, the *Latin* in *ns.* 1. *ans.* 2 and 3.* *ens.* 4. *iens.*

*io, iens.

2. The *Engliſh Future* hath the ſign *about to:* the *Latin* ends in *rus.* 1. *aturus.* 2 and 3. *turus.* 4. *iturus.*

The Participle Paſſive.

1. The *Engliſh Preſent* ends in *d, t, n:* the *Latin* in *tus.* 1. *atus.* 2 and 3. *tus.* 4. *itus.*

2. The *Engliſh Future* hath the ſign *to be:* the *Latin* ends in *dus.* 1. *andus.* 2 and 3 * *endus.* 4. *iendus.*

* *io*, iendus.

The *Active Preſent* is declined like *Prudens*: the reſt, like *bonus.*

A Verb Deponent

Is declined like a *Paſſive*: but hath alſo the Gerunds, Supines, and Participles of an *Active.*

Sequor, ſequeris vel *ſequere* : *ſequi* : *ſequendi, ſequendo, ſequendum* : *ſecutum, ſecutu*: *ſecutus* : *ſecutus* : *ſequens* : *ſequendus.*

Where note, the Participle in *tus*, is *Engliſhed* by the ſign *having*; as, ſecutus *having followed.*

Formation

Formation of the Tenſes.

The *Preſent* is the root of all other Tenſes.

The *Perfect Tenſe*

Is made of the ſecond perſon of the *Preſent*, by turning 1. *as* into *avi:* 2. *es* into *ui:* 3. *is* into *i:* 4. *is* into *ivi.*

Many Verbs of the four Conjugations, make the *Perfect tenſes* otherwiſe.

In the firſt Conjugation, theſe four ways, 1. in *vi*; as *lavo, lavi:* 2. in *ui*; as *domo-mui:* 3. *do* makes *dedi: ſto* makes *ſteti.*

In the ſecond alſo, theſe four ways, 1. in *di*; as *video-di*: whereof ſome repeat their firſt Conſonant with the Vowel; as *mordeo, momordi:* 2. in *ſi*; as *geo* after *l*: with ſome others: 3. in *xi*; as *luceo, luxi*: 4. in *vi*, as thoſe that end in *veo*, and others.

In the third, theſe ſix ways, 1. in *ſi*; as *go* after *r*, and many others: 2. in *xi*; as *-ho, -go, -cto*, and others: 3. in *pſi*; as *-bo, -po*, and others: 4. in *ui*; as *-lo, -mo*, and others: 5. in *vi*; as *-ſco, no*, and others: 6. in *ivi*, as *peto*, &c.

Here alſo divers Verbs repeat their firſt letters as *curro, cucurri:* others change their Vowel, as *ago, egi*; *fallo, fefelli*; *cano, cecini*: or loſe a Conſonant, as *vinco, vici*; *rumpo, rupi.*

Some have two *Preters*, as *pungo, punxi, pupugi.*

In the fourth Conjug. theſe three ways: 1. in *ſi*, as *ſentio, ſenſi*, and others: 2. in *xi*, as *ſancio, ſanxi*, &c. 3. *venio* makes *veni.*

Many

Many of these *Verbs Compounded*, change their first vowel: 1. into *e*; as *damno, condemno*: 2. into *i*, as *tango, contingo*: [of this kind some keep the vowel of the simple, in the perfect, as *inficio, infeci*] 3. into *u*; as *calco, conculco*: 4. some cast away *a*; as *claudo, occludo*.

The repeated Consonant of the Preter tense, is omitted in the *compound*, as *intendo, intendi*.

The Imperfect and Future

io makes *iebam, iam*

Are formed of the second person of the Present, by turning *s* of the *first* and *second* Conjug. into *bam* and *bo*; as *amas-abam-abo: doces-ebam-ebo*. But in the *third*, *is* into *ebam-am*; as *legis-ebam-am*. In the *fourth*, *is* into *iebam-iam*; as *audis-iebam-iam*.

The Imperative

Is made of the second person of the Present Indicative, by casting away *s*; *amas, ama*: but in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e*; as *legis, lege*.

The Potential

iebam makes also *irem, erem*

Forms the *Present* and *Imperfect* from the like Tenses of the Indicative, by turning *o* into *am*; *bam* into *rem*; as *lego,-am, legebam-rem*. But in the first Conjug. *o* makes *em*; as *amo-em*: and in the fourth, *iebam-irem*; as *audiebam audirem*.

The *Preterpluperfect* of the *Indicative*, and the *three last tenses* of the *Potential*, are made of the Perfect of the Indicative, by turning *i* into *eram, erim, issem, ero*.

The Infinitive

Present is made of the second person of the Indicative present, by changing *s* into *re*; as *amas, amare*: But here also in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e*; as *legis, legere*.

The *perfect* is made of the first person of the Indicative perfect, by changing *i* into *isse*; as *amavi, amavisse*.

The Supine

Is made of the Preter, by turning *i* into *tum*: and casting away *u*, as *amavi, amatum*.

Where note *g, q, x*, afore *tum*, is made *c* as *legi, lectum*: But *ui* is commonly made *itum*; as *domui, domitum*.

Some

Some Verbs make the end of the Supine, 1. in *ſum*; as the *Preters* in *di*, *li*, *ri*, *ſi*, with ſome others: 2. in *xum*, as *fluxi*, *fluxum*.

The letters repeated in the beginning of the *Preter*, are here caſt away; and *a* that was changed, is reſtored; as *cecini*, *cantum*,

Some *Compound Supines* change the Vowel of the Simple, as *notum*, *cognitum*, chiefly *a* into *e*, as *factum*, *infectum*.

The Participle

Preſent Active is formed from the ſecond Perſon of its Tenſe, by taking *n*; as 1. Conjug. *as*, *ans*, 2. *es*, *ens*, * 3. *is*, *ens*, 4. *is*, *iens*.

The Future Active in *rus*, and *Preter Paſſive*, are formed from the ſecond Supine by taking *rus*. and *s*; as *amatu*, *amaturus*, *amatus*.

The Future in *dus* is made of the preſent Participle, by turning *s* into *dus*; as *amans*, *amandus*.

A Verb Paſſive

Forms its Tenſes from the Active, by turning *o* into *or*: *m* into *r*; as *amo amor*, *amem amer*. The *Infinitive preſent* turns the laſt *e* into *i*; as *amare*, *ri*; and in the third Coujugation loſeth *er* before *i*; as *legere legi*.

A Verb Impersonal

Is known by this ſign *it*; as *it behoveth* oportet.

And it is uſed in the third perſ. ſing. throughout all tenſes and moods; as *it becometh* decet, decebat, decuit, &c. *it is ſaid* dicitur; dicebatur.

Verbs Neuters do form Impersonal Paſſives; as *ſtatur*, *pugnatur*.

The Impersonal may be applied to all three perſons of both numbers.

Irregular Verbs.

I. REDUNDANT; as 1. Preſent, *ſtrideo*, *ſtrido*. 2. Perfect, *mereor*, *meritus ſum* & *merui*. 3. Future, as *ſciam*, *ſcibo*. 4. Infinitive, as *fulgêre*, *fulgere*; *emori*, *emoriri*.

The Verb *edo* borrows from *Sum* theſe Redundant

dant perſons; *es, eſt, eſtis: es, eſto: eſte, eſtote: eſſem: eſſe. Eſtur* is alſo uſed for *editur*. The Compound makes two Supines, *comeſum* & *comeſtum*.

Eo (and *Queo*) of the fourth Conjugat. make the Imperf. in *ibam*, and the Future in *ibo*: and ſometimes *-iam* in the Compound: *ambio*, only *ambiam*.

The Gerund, and Participle in Oblique Caſes, uſe *eü*, for *ie*; as *periens, pereuntis*: except *ambio*.

II. DEFECTIVES. 1. in the Perfect, as *vado*. 2. in the Supine, as *diſco*.

Cæpi, odi, memini form only the Perfect, & P. pl. perfect; and in the Potential Mood, the Future. *Odi* hath another Perfect, *Oſus ſum: Memini* alſo makes the Imperat. *memento, mementote*.

Quæſo, quæſumus.

Aio, ais, ait, aiunt: aiebam, as, at, amus, atis, ant: aias, aiat, aiatis, aiant: ai: aiens.

Inquam (*inquio* rarely) *is, it, imus, iunt: inquiebat, bant: inquiſti: inquies, et: inque, ito*.

Auſim and *Faxo, is it, int*.

Salve and *Ave, eto: ete, etote: ere*: Alſo *ſalvebo, is, it*.

Apage, apagite. Cedo. Explicit. Infit. Ovat, ovans.

Preſ. *dor, for*. Imperat. *ſci, fi*, are not uſed.

III. VARIANT or ANOMAL: thoſe that vary from the Regular form, or borrow their Tenſes.

Such are chiefly *Poſſum, Fio, Volo, Nolo, Malo, Fero*.

Poſſum is declined like *Sum*.

Indic. Preſ. *Poſſum, potes, poteſt: poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt*.

Volo, nolo, malo, differ from the form of the third Con-

Conjug. in the Preſent tenſes, and alſo in the Imperfect Potential, much alike.

Indicative Preſent.

Volo, vis, vult : volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult : nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malo, mavis, mavult: malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Potential.

Pre. *velim, nolim, malim.* Imp. *vellem, nollem, mallem.*

Theſe are varied in the perſons, as *ſim, eſſem ; poſſim, poſſem,* by the final *m.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. *velle, nolle, malle* : like *poſſe, eſſe.*

Imperative.

Noli is varied like *audi* : all the reſt want it.

Fio makes Potent. Imperf. *fierem* : Infin. *fieri.*

Fero loſes the Vowel next to *r*, in theſe : *fers, fert, fertis : ferte, fertote : ferrem : ferre.*

Imperat. *fer;* alſo *dic, duc, fac,* loſe *e* in the end.

Memorial Verſes for forming the Verbs.

Quatuor ad formas verbum ſua tempora flectit ;
As *dat Prima : Secunda dat* es : is *Tertia, quarta.*

Formation of the Perfect tenſe.

1. Conjugation.

As avi *formant, Lavo ſed lavi, juvo juvi,*
Dat mico, ui, *frico,* ui, *crepo,* ui, *ſeco,* ui, *domo*-ui*que,*
Sic ſono, ui, *tono,* ui, *veto,* ui ; *do dedi, ſto ſteti vult.*

2. Conjugation.

Es *ſibi format* ui, *poſt* l, geo *vertitur in* ſi,
Ardeo, rideo, ſuadeo, & urgeo ſic faciunt ſi,
Hæreo item hæſi, mulceo, mulſi, torqueo torſi,
Maneo manſi, jubeo juſſi : Augeo & auxi,
Frigeo ſic frixi, ſic luceo, lugeo luxi.

Fit

Fit veo vi: *cieo sic civi; sic fleo flevi,*
Sic neo vult nevi, vieo formare vievi.
Prandeo, item sedeo, video, formant deo *per* di:
Pendeo habere pependi, mordeo vultque momordi;
Spondeo habere spospondi, tondeo vultque totondi.

3. Conjugat.

Is *facit* i, *Sed* ho, go, cto, *syllaba vertitur in* xi.
Adde quibus coquo, dico, duco, struo, fluo, vivo:
Deme lego legi: post & r, go *sibi vult* si;
Hæc quoque rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo,
Claudo, plaudo, rodo, ex do *semper faciunt* si:
Mitto misi; uro, gero, cedo, premo geminant s.
Bo *vel* po *fit* psi; *bibo, lambo, scabo variant nil;*
Como, promo, demo, sumo, temno itidem psi.
O *dat* ui, *post* l, m; *psallo, sallo, emo tantum* i.
Vertitur hic etiam o *per* ui, *pinso, strepo, sterto,*
Texo, sic rapio rapui, meto messui habebit.
Sco *vel* no *fit* vi; *simul hæc arcesso, lacesso,*
Et cupio, peto, quarta ritu, flexa per ivi.
Vinco, scindo, findo, fundo, linquo suum n:
Rumpo m *perdit. Quinque hæc* a *per* e *sibi formant,*
Frango fregi, ago & egi; sic capio, facioque,
Et jacio: pono posui, gigno genui dat.
Quæro quæsivi, sperno sprevi, tero trivi,
Sterno stravi; sisto activum *jure stiti vult.*
Multa hic verba duas gaudent geminare priores,
Ut curro, posco, pedo, pendo, quoque tendo,
Dempto s, *disco,* n *tundo: Septem adhibent* e,
Nempe hæc cum medio i, *cædo, cado, sic cano, tango:*
Cum medio e, *fallo, pario: pello pepuli dat.*
Multa etiam geminant Perfectum, ut parco peperci,
Antiquum & parsi; vello velli quoque vulsi,
Dat verro verri & versi; pluo rite plui, vi.
Pungo dat pupugi & punxi: sero semino *sevi,*
Sensu alio *servi:* -sivi *vult* sique *capesso;*
Vult sapio -ivi & ui; *necto, pecto,* -exui, & exi.

A lino lini, livi, levi, a pango paciſcor
Fit pepegi; pro jungo, *pegi; pro* cano, *panxi.*

4. Conjugation.

Quarta dat is, ivi: *venio ſed vult dare veni:*
Fulcio fulſi, farcio farſi, ſartio ſarſi,
Haurio item hauſi, ſentio ſenſi, ſepio ſepſi:
Vincio, ſancio per xi; *& amicio amicui amixi:*
Pro ſalto *ſalio formant ſalui ſaliique.*

Formation of the Compound Perfect.

Compoſitum flecte ut ſimplex: geminatio cunctis
Sed perit, exceptis à diſco, poſco, *creatis,*
A do nata didi, *tibi flexio tertia format:*
Unum abſcondo abſcondi, à ſto compôſta ſtiti *dant.*
Decurro, excurro, præcurro flecte cucurri,
Et curri:-punxi *à pungo:*-pupugi-*que repungo.*
A plico compoſitum cum nomine, ſub, re,-plicavi:
Cætera-ui *aut* avi; *ſic increpo, diſcrepo:* Olevi
Ex oleo; hæc obolet, redolet, ſubolet ſed ui *dant.*

Compounds whoſe ſimples are not uſed; at leaſt, not in the Perf.

A lacio lexi, *elicio elicui: à leo* levi:
A ſpecio ſpexi: *à cumbo* cubui: *à pleo* plevi:
A cerno crevi: *quatio* quaſſi; *conniveo* nivi:
Vado vaſi: *ſorbeo ſorbui, habet quoque* ſorpſi.
Cello cellui *habet, ſolum percello* culi *dat.*

Compounds changing the Vowel of their Simples.

Damno, lacto, ſacro, fallo, arceo, farcio, tracto,
Partio, carpo, patro, ſcando, ſpargo, parioque,
Et capto, jacto, gradior; ſic cando, fatiſcor,
Vocalem primam Præſentis in e *ſibi mutant.*
Juro, dejero, pejero: *ſic halo quoque* anhelo:
Mando, commendo: *patior ſic* perpetior *dat:*
A paſco, compeſco, diſpeſco- eſcui *habebunt:*
A pario natum, perui: *ſed con, re,*- peri *dant.*
Cædo, cado, ſtatuo, rapio, ſapio, cano, lædo.
Quæro, egeo, teneo, taceo, lateo, ſalioque.

Tango

Tango, ſic habeo, niſi poſthabeo; fateorque,
Vocalem primam præſentis in i *ſibi mutant.*
A placeo ſic diſplicio: à maneo, bene formant:*
In-præ-pro ſimul e-mineo-minui: *à cano nata*
Præteritum per ui, *ceu concino concinui, dant.*
Adjice & hæc ago, emo, ſedeo, capio, premo, pango,
Et jacio, lacio, ſpecio, frangoque, regoque,
Et, cum præpoſito, facio: Quæ ſingula primam
Vocalem thematis, *non* perfecti, *per* i *mutant.*
Sic lego, ſi non præcedat per, præ, re, ſub, & trans.
[*Hæc tria,* lexi, *intelligo, diligo, negligo, formant.*]
Excipe circumago, perago, ſatago: ſimul iſta,
Degi à dego, coegi à cogo, ſuperſedeoque:
Et coëmo: Depango, circumpango, repango,
Oppango: Pergo, ſurgo, abjiciunt thematis re.
A calco, ſalto compôſta, per u *variant* a.
Perdunt a *nata ex cauſo, quatio, lavo, claudo:*
Et plaudo, ſolum quod nata per o *tibi format.*

*So *ambio* from *eo.*

Formation of the Supine.

I *fit* tum, *dempto* u: *redit* a: *geminatio nulla eſt.*
g, q, x *prope* tum, *in* c *verſis; excipe texo.*
Quod dat ui, *dat* itum *verbum quodcunque Secundæ:*
Exceptis doceo, teneo: Sic facta Supina
Ex domui, ſonui, tonui, crepui, vetuique,
Et fremui, gemui, molui, ſtrepui, elicuique:
Et poſui, genui, plicui, *fugio, bibo, pedo.*
Verba in uo *formant,* utum: *luo, vel ruo itum vult:*
Sic quoque ſolvo ſolutum, ſic & volvo volutum:
Vult cavi cautum, favi ſibi gignere fautum.
Di *fit* ſum: *Geminant ſed* s *tibi quatuor iſta:*
Nempe fidi, fodi, pariter ſedique, ſcidique:
Unum rite dedi formare datum ſolet, ex do.
Li, ri; ſum: *pepuli tamen, utque* culi *facit* i, -ſum.
Deme tuli latum, peperi ſic excipe partum.
Si *fit* ſum: *miſi ſed miſſum,* s *geminato:*
Poſt p ſi *format* tum: *emi emptum, fulcio fultum,*

Vſſi

Uſſi uſtum, geſſi geſtum, torſi quoque tortum:
Farſi, ſarſi, indulſi: hauſi hauſtum, torreo, toſtum.
Cellui habet celſum, à meto, cenſeo flecte-ſui-ſum,
Figo, flecto, necto, pecto, plecto, fluo, -xum.
Fingo, mingo, pingo, ringo, ſtringo, pinſo, adimunt n.*
Rarius hæ formæ, vœnivi à vœneo venum;
Miſceo miſtum & mixtum; mulſi à mulgeo mulctum:
Pavi etiam paſtum, verti verſum; colo cultum.
Sevi ritè ſatum; ſepelivi ritè ſepultum.
Dant ſola hæc, ſunt plura licet, perfecta Supinum.
Levi, pegi, parſi, punxi, verſi, vulſi.
Aſto ſteti, vel ſiſto ſtiti, commune ſtatum fit.
Dat tutudi tunſum & tuſum: dat alo altum alitumque,
Sic tendo tenſum & tentum; pandi quoque paſſum
Et panſum; lavo vult lotum, lautum, atque lavatum.

* Hyperm.

Formation of the Compound Supines.

Pauca à Simplicibus variant Compôſta Supinis:
A tundo tantùm tuſum: A ruo nata, rutum dant.
Hæc jactum, factum, captum, raptum, a *per* e *mutant.*
Et ſparſum, cantum, carptum, fartum, quoque partum.
Verte ſtatum, ſatum in i: didi *& ex do ritè* ditum *vult.*
Ex notum duo tantùm, cognitum & agnitum, habentur.
Ex ſaltum ſultum: Ex adolevi ſit quoque adultum.

Formation of the Participle.

Verba in or *admitumt ex poſteriore Supino*
Par-cipium, u *verſo per* us: *His ſed propria forma eſt:*
Dat patior paſſus: fateor faſſus: quibus orta
Ecapiunt: Gradior ſic greſſus, vultque fatiſcor
Feſſus, metior & menſus facit, utor & uſus.
Pro texo *orditus, próque* incipio *ordior orſus.*
Areor & ratus: A fruor & fructus, fruitu ſque.
Dat labor lapſus, dat miſereórque miſertus.
Nitor niſus, nixus, nanciſcor dare nactus,
Vultque paciſcor pactus, vult adipiſcor adeptus:
Obliviſcor & oblitus: ulciſcor & ultus.
A loquor adde locutus: & à ſequor adde ſecutus.

Junge queror queſtus, proficiſcor junge profectus.
*A tueor tuitus; ſolet obtueor dare-*tutus.
A comminiſcor commentus, ab experiorque
Expertus, fit ab expergiſcor & experrectus,
Mortuus à morior, format ſic anxius angor.

Heteroclite Verbs.

I. REDUNDANT in the Perfect.

Præteritum activæ & paſſivæ vocis habent hæc:
Nubo, juro, ſimul titubo, ſic prandeo, cœno,
Et placeo, ſueſco, mereor, poto quoque potus.
Sic careo (niſi mavis nomen dicere) caſſus.
Adde libet, licet, atque piget, pudet: adjice tædet
Tæduit, & pertæſum eſt: quæ vox dignior uſu.

II. DEFECTIVE. 1. Wanting the Perfect.

Præteritum fugiunt, aveo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco,
Meio, cerno, renideo, mæreo, polleo, vergo,
*Vado, furo, ferio, tollo, *ſiſto, liquet. In* ſco
Inceptiva; *quibus non perfectum* thema *ſupplet.*
Et Meditativum; *niſi parturio, eſurioque.*
Sic ringor, veſcor, medeor, liquor, reminiſcor:
Et paſſiva, quibus caruere activa ſupinis.

* Neuter.

2. Wanting the Supines.

Perfecto quæ manca ſuprà, ſunt manca Supino.
Junge hæc lambo, mico, rudo, ſcabo, prodigo, parco,
Poſco, compeſco, diſpeſco, diſco, refello,
Dego, ango, ſugo, lingo, ningo, ſatagoque,
Proſilio, abſilio, metuo, tremo, geſtio, ſterto,
Inceſſo, ſapio, fido, ingruo, congruo, clango,
Pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, calvo, cluo, ſtrido,
Reſpuo. Sic & compoſita ex nuo; *vel* cado, *præter*
Occido, cum recido, incido, formant quæ tria caſum.
Algeo, ferveo, luceo, ſtrideo, ſic timeo, con-
niveo, flaveo, liveo, ſic paveo, arceo (cujus
Compoſita exercitum *habent) ſimul urgeo, turgeo, frigeo.*

Et

*Et quæcunque in-*ui *formantur Neutra Secunda;*
Exceptis oleo, doleo, placeo, taceoque,
Pareo, item careo, noceo, pateo, lateoque,
Et valeo, caleo; gaudent hæc namque Supinis.

III. VARIANT or ANOMAL; varying the Perfect.

Passivum Neutra hæc adsciscunt; audeo ut ausus,
Gaudeo gavisus sum, sic soleo solitus sum;
Fido sum fisus, fio sum denique factus.
Adde fero, quòd ab antiquo tulo *rite* tuli *dat.*

Irregular Futures in *rus.*

Ex orior, morior, pario, fuo, fac-*or-o,-iturus.
Ex his arguo, & eruo, nosco & nascor, -iturus.

* Infin. *oriri.*

An ADVERB

Is a Word joyned to a Verb or Noun to declare their signification.

Adverbs are { 1. Of *Quality*; as *well* bene, *ill* male, *in* penes, &c.
2. Of *Quantity*; as *little* parum, *enough* satis, &c.

To these two heads, all may be reduced;

To *Quality*; Adverbs of

1. *Likeness*; *As* ut, sicut, quemadmodum: *so* sic, *as if* quasi, acsi; *how* quàm, quomodo.

2. *Comparison*; *As well-as* tam, quàm; tum, tum; cùm, tum.

3. *Cause*; *For* propter; *wherefore* quorsum, quamobrem.

To *Quantity*; Adverbs of

1. *Time*; *Now* nunc; *then* tunc, tum; *when* cùm; *until* quoad, usque dum, donec: *As long as* quamdiu, &c.

2. *Place*; *Above* supra; *about* circa, circiter; *afar off* procul; *against* adversus, adversum; *at* apud; *before* coram; *behind* pone; *beneath* infra;

beyond ultra, *next to*, *according to* ſecundum, *nigh to* juxta, prope, ſecus, *on this ſide* cis citra, *openly* palam, *privily* clam, *towards* erga, verſus, *under* ſubter, *up to* tenus, *whence* unde, *where* ubi, *whither* quo, *within* intra, intus, *without* extra. Hereunto belong Adverbs of *Separation*, *without* ſine abſque.

3. *Speech*, under which are contained { 1. *Wiſhing*; *would that* utinam, &c. 2. *Forbidding*; *not*, *leſt that* ne. 3. *Asking*; *why* cur, quare, &c. 4. *Shewing*; *behold* en, ecce, &c.

Many Adverbs are made of Nouns.

Engliſh Adverbs end in *ly*, the *Latin* end in *e*, *ter*, *o*, *um*, as *truly* vere, *wiſely* ſapienter, *rarely* raro, *only* ſolùm.

A Noun repeated with *by*, *for*, *from*, *&c.* may beſt be Latined by an Adverb in *im*: As *man by man* viritim; *by little and little* paulatim, ſenſim, *by and by* ſtatim; *word for word* verbatim; *from door to door* oſtiatim, &c.

A CONJUNCTION

Is a Part of Speech, that joyns two words or two clauſes.

Conjunctions are { 1. *Copulative*: *And* &, que, ac; *nor*, *neither*, nec, neque, &c. 2. *Disjunctives*: *Or*, *either* aut vel, &c.

To theſe may be referred all others.

To Copulatives { 1. *Cauſals*: *That* ut, quod, *for* nam, &c. 2. *Conditionals*: *If* ſi, &c. 3. *Illatives*: *Therefore* ergo, igitur, &c. 4. *Adverſatives*: *Although* quamvis, etſi, &c.

To Disjunctives: *Diſcretives*, *But* ſed, autem, niſi, præterquam, tamen, &c.

Some

Some particles begin ; as *Et, vel, nam, ſed:* others follow, as *que, ve, enim, autem, verò, quidem.*

A PRÆPOSITION

Is a word ſet before other parts of Speech, either in *Appoſition* or *Compoſition* ; as *by the way* ob viam : *by th' way* obviam.

1. Theſe * Monoſyllables : *After* poſt : *before* præ: *beyond* trans : *by* per : *concerning* de : *for* ob, pro: *from* à, ab, abs: *of* è ex : *in, into* in : *to* ad : *under* ſub : *with* cum. *A, e,* are never uſed before a Vowel.

* Moſt *Engliſh* all in *Latin.*

2. Theſe Diſſyllables : *About* circum, *againſt* contra, *before* ante, *beſides* præter, *between* inter, *on* or *upon* ſuper. *

* Others here omitted, becauſe not found in compoſition are placed amongſt the *Adverbs.*

Some Præpoſitions only compound a word.

Many in *Engliſh* ; as *un, fore, miſ, be,* &c.

In *Latin* theſe, *am, con,* (for *cum,*) *dis, ſe, re, ve* : amb, an *about* : *as* amputo : con *together* : *as* confero : Dis, ſe *apart* : *as* diſtraho, ſeparo. Re *again, againſt,* or *the oppoſite ſenſe* : *as* refero, reſiſto, retego. Ve *without* ; *as* vecors.

Some in Compoſition, *change,* or *loſe,* or *take* a Letter, for *Euphonie* or better ſound.

Abs before *f,* is made *au* ; as *auſero.*

In, Con } before *b, p,* change *n* into *m* ; *as imbibo, compono.*

Ad, Ob, Sub, In, Con, Per, Inter, Ex } before { *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t.* / *c, f, g, m, p.* / *c, f, g, m, p.* / *l, m, r.* / *l,* ſometimes. / before *f.* } change their laſt Letter into the Conſonant of the word following ; as { *Accurro. Opprimo. Suggero. Illudo. Corrigo. Pelluceo. Intelligo. Effero.*

Ad, Ob, Trans, Dis } Sometimes, before a Conſonant } loſe a Letter ; as { *Aperio. Omitto. Trajicio. Divello.*

Con always before a Vowel. { *Coemo.*

Some before a Vowel, take *d*, *r*, as *dirimo*, *prodigo*, *redeo*.

The *Engliſh* Verb hath often the Particle compounding, after it: as, *to go forth* exeo, *to come together* convenio, *to ſpeak with* colloquor, &c.

An INTERJECTION

Is a word of *Paſſion*: *O* ô, oh, proh: *O*, *alas* heu, hei: *wo* væ, &c.

The ſame *Engliſh* word may diverſly be Latined, for its divers ſignifications.

ABOUT: *concerning* de: afore a noun of time or number, *ad*, *circiter*, *circa*; otherwiſe *circa*, *circum*.

AFORE, BEFORE: With a Noun, or *alone*, ante; *afore that*, *before that*, *afore*, *before*, with a Verb, antequam.

AFTER: With a Noun, *poſt*: *after that*, *after*, with a Verb, poſtquam: *afterwards*, poſtea: with *manner*, *faſhion*, &c. ad.

ALL: *whole* totus: otherwiſe omnis: *All one* after the Verb [*is*] *idem*.

ALONG: before a Subſtantive, *per*, *along with*, unà cum.

AS: Ut. *As* repeated, or *ſo as* (uſed in Compariſon) tam quàm; cùm tum, æque, perinde-ac; adeò ut; *as much as*, *as great as*, tantus quantus: *as many as*, *ſo many as*, tot quot; *as like as*, *ſuch as*, talis-qualis; *as for*, *as to*, *as concerning*, *as much as belongs to*, quantum ad, quod ad, quoad.

AT: *Near* ad, *in* in.

BECOME: *Beſeem* deceo, *be made* fio.

BOTH: The Numeral *two* ambo, the Copulative (relating to *and*) cum-tum, et-et, &c.

BUT: Sed, *only* tantùm; *unleſs* niſi, præterquam, after *cannot*, non; after *nothing elſe*, quàm.

BY:

BY: *Near* juxta; *from* à, ex, è; otherwiſe *per.*

EITHER, NEITHER: Relating to *two*, uterque, neuter; *or*, *nor* vel, nec.

EVEN: *Alſo* etiam *equal* par: *evening* veſper.

FOR: *Becauſe* (in the begining of a ſentence) nam; *becauſe of*, or *in reference to* ob, propter: *inſtead of* pro; and (with an Accuſative) *in*; afore a Noun *of time* ad, in.

HOW: Before a Verb, quomodo: before an Adjective or Adverb of *quality* or *quantity*, quàm: *how* put for *that*, ut.

LET: *Permit* ſino: *hinder* impedio: before *know* facio: a Noun, *mora.*

LIKE: Similis: *like-like* ita ut, talis-qualis: *to like* probo.

MORE: Before a Subſtantive or Adjective of *number*, plus; otherwiſe *magis.*

MOST: Afore an Adjective, *maximè*: afore a Subſtantive, *plerique*, *plurimi.*

OUGHT: The Verb, *debeo*; after a Verb, *quid*, *aliquid*: *for ought*, afore a Verb quantum, in quantum.

NEVER SO: Afore the *Poſitive* valdè, optimè.

NEVER A: *Nullus.*

NEVER THE: Afore the *Comparative*, nihilo.

NO: Afore a *Subſtantive*; nullus; otherwiſe non, *or no*, the *Dubitative*, necne, annon.

ON or UPON: *Concerning* de; after *beget*, *depend*, de, ex: in, with an Accuſative. Likewiſe after ſuch Verbs, as *beſtow*, *transfer*, *&c.* Or afore the Noun, *ſide*, *contrary part*, it is Latined by *in.*

OVER: *above* ſupra: *beyond* ultra: *through* per, trans.

SINCE: Afore a *Subſtantive*, à, ex, è: after a Noun of *time*, abhinc.

SUCH; So (for SUCH) talis: afore an *Adjective*, tam.

THAT: For *this*, *the*, ille; for *which* qui.

That, i.e. *To wit*, *because that*, quòd: And constantly after such Verbs; as *see*, *hear*, *think*, *know*, *believe*, *wonder*, *hope*, *promise*, *rejoyce*, *shew*, *say*, or their contraries. *But that*, *unless that*, *except that*, nisi quod. *Because that*, propterea quòd.

That i.e. *To that end*, *so that*, ut; always afore the *Potential sign* of a Verb, and after these Verbs, *pray*, *command*, *counsel*, *permit*, *desire*, *endeavor*, *take care*, and the like.

That i.e. *least that*, ne; *that not*, ut; both used after a Verb of *Fear*: *That not*, after *beware*, or a Verb of *prohibiting*, &c. nè.

THE: being repeated in such Speeches, *the more-the more*: The first is to be made by *quo*, *quanto*, the latter by *tanto*, *eò*, *hoc*.

THEN: *Tunc*, after a *Comparative*, quàm.

TILL: Afore a *Verb*, dum, donec; afore a *Noun*, ad, usque ad.

VERY: Afore a *Substantive*, ipse; otherwise, *valde*.

UNDER: ABOVE: OVER: Afore a Noun of *number*, minus, plus; otherwise *subter*, *supra*.

USE: With a Verb *Soleo*; otherwise *utor*.

WHICH: WHO: The *Interrogative*, or *whether*, quis; otherwise *qui*.

WITHIN: Afore a Noun of *place*, *time*, or *measure*; intra: *or* in with an Ablative; otherwise *intus*.

WITHOUT: *Abroad*, foras; otherwise *sine*.

WORTH: The *Verb* valeo; the *Noun* dignitas; *worth the pains*, operæ pretium; otherwise a *sign*.

YET: *Nevertheless*, tamen, *yet* for *as yet*, *hitherto*, adhuc.

SEN-

SENTENCES, *or Conſtructions of* WORDS, CALLED SYNTAX.

FOr making of *Latin*, two things are to be obſerved.

I. The *Agreement* of Words.

II. The *Government* of Words.

Agreement is, when the words do ſuit together, in ſome accidental reſpect; as *Caſe*, *Number*, &c.

Government is, when one word makes another following, to be put in ſome *Caſe* or *Mood*.

There be three Agreements.

1. Between the *Subſtantive* and the *Verb*.

2. Between the *Subſtantive* and the *Adjective**, under which may be contained the third.

3. Between the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*.

* A *Participle* is to be taken for an Adjective.

A Verb agreeth with the Nominative caſe of the Subſtantive, in *Number* and *Perſon*.

The Adjective agreeth with its Subſtantive in *Caſe*, *Gender*, and *Number*, even when a Verb comes between.

The Relative Adjectives agreeth with its Antecedent Subſtantive, in *Gender*, *Number*, and *Perſon*.

The *Caſe of the Relative* depends upon the word immediately joyned to it *in ſenſe*.

The Relative in reſpect of the words following, ſtands as a Subſtantive. Other words, as *quis*, *quantus*, *qualis*, are uſed like the Relative.

Obſerve in the Agreements.

1. The word *thing*, being left out, puts the Adjective in the Neuter Gender.

2. Any Neuter, Adjective, Infinitive Mood, Indeclinable

clinable word, or a Clauſe may be in the place of a Subſtantive.

3. Many Subſtantives Singular, with a Copulative coming between them, will have a Verb Adjective, or Relative, Plural.

If the Subſtantives be of different Genders or Perſons, the Plural agreeth with the Maſculine Gender, and firſt Perſon afore any other; and with the ſecond Perſon, rather than the third, the Fœminine than Neuter. But in things *without ſenſe*, the Plural is to be put in the Neuter Gender.

When the Subſtantives are of divers Numbers, the Verb or Adjective beſt agrees with the laſt and neareſt.

The words *Of mine, of thine, of ours, of yours, &c.* coming after their Subſtantive, are to be Latined by *meus, tuus, &c.* and made to agree with it; as *A book of mine*, liber meus. *My, thy, our, your, &c.* in ſuch a Speech, as this, *My picture*, i. e. *of my perſon*, are not Adjective, but Subſtantive Pronouns, and are to be referred to *Government*.

There may be added two other Agreements.

1. When two Subſtantives come together, belonging both to one thing, they ſhall be put both in one caſe, though the Verb come between.

2. The *Interrogative* and *Redditive* muſt be put in the ſame *Caſe* and *Tenſe*.

Make the Queſtion by *who* or *what*, upon one word of the Agreement, and that will find out the other: *Who*, commonly finds out the Subſtantive, *what*, the Verb, or Adjective.

The Relative needs not *who* or *what*; but it ſelf is to be made an Interrogative.

Government

Is to be known by *Signs* or *Words*.

I. By *Signs*.

* Pag. 4. Theſe Signs* *Of, to, for, with, by*, &c. Note the Noun following to be put in a certain Caſe thus.

2. A *Genitive*. The ſign *Of*, after a Noun; or after the Verb *admoniſh*, notes a Genitive: After the Verbs,

Verbs, *accuſe*, *condemn*, *acquit*, or the Verb *am*, a Genitive, or an Ablative, *in* after *skilful*, a Genitive.

2. *A Dative.* The ſign *To*, afore a Noun, notes a Dative caſe. Except *To*, after a Verb of *Motion*; or *to exhort*, *provoke*, *invite*, *incline*, *belong*, *call*.

The ſign *Of*, or *By*, after a Participle Paſſive, or an Adjective ſignifying *paſſively*, notes a Dative of the *Agent*.

The ſign *with*, notes a Dative, after a Verb of *comparing*, *to meet*. *With* or *At* after *to be angry*.

3. *An Ablative.* The ſign *with*, notes an Ablative caſe: except *with*, for *together with*.

The ſign *By*, notes an Ablative of the Manner: *For*, of the Cauſe.

Find out the *Manner or Cauſe*, by making the Queſtion. The Word anſwering, *how* is it done? is the *manner*: *for what* or *why* it is done? the *cauſe*.

The ſign *For*, notes an Ablative of the *Price*, after Verbs of *buying*, *ſelling*, &c. So *as* after *hold*. But *For*, *at*, afore theſe words, *So much* tanti, tantidem; *how much* quanti, *leſs*, *under* minoris, *more* pluris, ſtanding without Subſtantives, note a Genitive.

The ſigns *On*, *At*, before a Noun of *time*, *age*, *game*, note an Ablative; alſo *On*, after *to lean* nitor, *to feed* veſcor: *At*, in ſuch ſpeeches as theſe; *at table*, *at firſt ſight*, *at firſt coming*, &c.

By before *Name*, *Birth*, *Country*; or a Noun of *meaſure* or *ſpace*, notes an Ablative.

The ſign *Of*, notes an Ablative of the *part*, after an Adjective or Verb, ſignifying *paſſively*; alſo after the words *Sick*, *weary*, *born*, *worthy*, *unworthy*. *Of*, after Verbs of *filling*, *eaſing*, *emptying*, *depriving*,

priving, *ridding*, *ſpoiling*, *unburthening*, notes an Ablative.

Of, notes an Ablative, ſometimes a Genitive, after words ſignifying *fulneſs*, or *emptineſs*.

Than, after a *Comparative* may be concealed in the Ablative following. If *then* be expreſt by *quàm*, the two Nouns *compared* agree in Caſe.

Signs belonging to Place.

In or *At*, before the name of a City, puts it in the Genitive caſe. But if the Noun be of the Plural Number or third Declenſion, it is to be put in the Dative or Ablative.

To, before the name of a City, puts it in the Accuſative, *From* or *By* in the Ablative.

The ſame ſigns before *Home* or *Country*, govern the ſame caſes.

Where note, the ſign *to*, is commonly left out before *home*, as *I go home*.

In all other places the ſigns are to be expreſt by Prepoſitions.

Nevertheleſs obſerve. Many *Engliſh* Verbs have theſe Particles after them *Redundant*, & the Noun following is to be governed of the Verb without them, as *to admit of one*, admittere aliquem, *to hope for health*, ſperare ſalutem, *to wiſh for death*, optare mortem, *to care for a thing*, rem curare, *to wonder at one*, mirari aliquem, &c. Likewiſe after ſome Adjectives, as *the midſt of winter*, media hyems, *the reſt of the words*, reliqua verba, &c.

II. Go-

II. *Government by Words.*

Words governing Caſes.

1. *A Nominative.* The Verb *am*, and other Verbs ſignifying *Paſſively*, require a Nominative caſe after them; as agreeing with the caſe before them.

The Queſtion made by *who* or *what* upon the Verb, ſheweth the Nominative caſe.

2. *An Accuſative.* Verbs ſignifying *Actively*, govern an Accuſative caſe. This caſe is ſo proper to theſe Verbs, that it conſiſts with any other caſe.

Verbs Neuter admit of an Accuſative caſe of the like ſignification, as *to live a life*, vitam vivere; *to ſmell of a candle*, olere lucernam. Likewiſe the Verbs *to be hid*, lateo: As *this* is *hid* from *me*, hoc me latet.

The Defective Verbs, *Away with* apage, *reach* cedo, cedite, govern an Accuſative.

Nouns ſignifying *meaſure* or *ſpace* are moſt uſed in the Accuſative.

Verbs *of asking*; alſo *to conceal* celo, *to teach* doceo, *to unteach* dedoceo, govern two Accuſative caſes.

The Queſtion made by *whom*, or *what*, upon the Verb, ſheweth the Accuſative caſe.

3. *A Genitive.* Verbs *to remember* and *forget*, govern a Genitive, and ſometime an Accuſative.

Theſe Verbs, *to pity* miſereor, miſereſco, govern a Genitive, ſometimes a Dative.

4. *A Dative.* Words which imply *relation*, *adding*, or *taking away*, (commonly known by this ſign *To* or *For*, after them,) govern a Dative caſe.

Such are words ſignifying, *profit*, *pleaſure*, *likeneſs*, *truſt*, *obeying*, with their contraries; alſo *nearneſs*, *favor*.

Such

Such alſo are theſe Verbs of *telling, giving, ſhewing*; as *to promiſe, to aſſure, to deny, to flatter, to revile, to threaten, to pardon, to pay, to reſtore, to ſell, to ſend*; and many others, which imply this ſign *To* after them.

Engliſh Verbs, having theſe Particles after them; *againſt, afore, before, after, at, between, on, upon, over*; when they are Latined by Verbs compounded with *Ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, poſt, præ, ſub, ſuper*; govern a Dative caſe.

Theſe Verbs of *giving*, do, dono; and of *Eſteeming*; as *to count, to reckon, &c.* duco, verto, habeo, puto, accipio, (beſides their Accuſative) admit two Datives, uſually known by their ſigns: as *I give this* to *thee* for *a pledge* hoc tibi do pignori: *I count this* to *me* for *an honor*, hoc mihi laudi duco: *I impute this* to *you* for *a fault*, hoc tibi vitio verto: the ſign of the *thing* is often to be underſtood: as *I count it* to *me an honor*, i. e. for *an honor*. The Verb *Am* admits the like Dative: as, *This is an honor to me*, hoc mihi gloriæ eſt.

5. *An Ablative.* Verbs of *coſt* govern an Ablative of the *price*; as *it coſt a penny*, denario conſtitit.

Verbs of *Eſteeming* (commonly having this ſign *worth* after them) govern an Ablative of the *entire* or *greater price*: as *I eſteem it* worth *three pence*, tribus denariis æſtimo: But a Genitive of an *uncertain* or *ſmaller price*: As, *I eſteem it* worth *nothing, little, more, naught, a farthing*: Nihil, parvi, pluris, nauci, aſſis, æſtimo, facio. The Verb *worth* or *value* valeo, an Ablative or an Accuſative: as *it is worth two farthings*, valet duobus aſſibus *or* duos aſſes.

The Verbs *of wanting*, govern an Ablative caſe; alſo *to obtain* potior, ſometimes a Genitive.

To enjoy fruor, *to uſe* utor, *to diſcharge* fungor, only an Ablative.

A Subſtantive and Participle ſtanding by themſelves, *i.e.* neither the Nominative to the Verb, nor governed by any other word, is put in the Ablative caſe (called *Abſolute.*)

The

The word [*being*] in Engliſh is uſually the ſign of the Caſe *abſolute*: But it is ſometimes omitted before a Participle in *ing*; and in Latine always.

A *Noun of time* is moſt uſed in the Ablative caſe: but when it ſignifies *continuance of time*, moſt in the Accuſative caſe.

The Rule of the Infinitive.

When two Verbs come together, the latter having no Nominative caſe to it, is to be put in the Infinitive Mood.

The Infinitive hath uſually an Accuſative before it; or a *Dative* of the Imperſonal.

The Infinitive governs after it like caſe as the Verb it ſelf. The Infinitive *to be* hath the like caſe after as afore it. But having a *Dative* of the Imperſonal before it, it admits an Accuſative after it.

The *Engliſh Infinitive* (known by this ſign *to*) is not always to be rendred by a *Latin Infinitive*, but may be Latined by *Ut* or *Quod*, and a Subſtantive Mood. Contrariwiſe [*that*] betwixt two Verbs, being left out, the latter becomes an Infinitive; and the Nominative is made an Accuſative.

Sometime the Infinitive is rendred by a *Gerund*; ſometimes by a Supine; ſometimes by the Participles in *rus* and *dus*.

1. By a *Gerund* in *di* after a Noun, that governs a Genitive caſe. By a *Gerund* in *dum* (or Subſtantive) and the ſign *To* by *Ad*, after ſuch Verbs, *to provoke, to invite, to apply, to call, to do, &c.* Alſo after a Noun ſignifying the *Perſon, Matter*, or *Inſtrument*, thus, A *man*, or *a ſword to fight, ſtones to build, &c.* And after theſe Adjectives *ready, ſlow, &c.*

2. By the *firſt Supine*, after a Verb of *Motion*; where alſo may be uſed the Future in *rus*; or the Gerund in *dum*.

But the *latter Supine*, after ſome particular Adjectives; as *eaſie* facilis, *hard*

hard difficilis, *worthy* dignus, *unworthy* indignus, *diſhoneſt, foul,* turpis, fœdus, &c.

3. By the *Participle* in *rus*, for the Active; and in *dus*, for the Paſſive Infinitive, after the Verb *Sum*.

The Verb *Paſſive*

Governs the ſame *remote* caſe, as its Active, as *I teach thee*, or *I am taught*, *Letters* Litteras; *I accuſe thee*, or *I am accuſed*, *of theft* furti.

The Rule of the *Participle*.

The participle governs the ſame caſe as its Verb. But if it be uſed for a Noun that requires a Genitive, it alſo governs a genitive.

The Participle in *ing* with this ſign *of*, after a Noun governing a Genitive caſe, is to be rendred by the *Gerund* in *di*.

Otherwiſe the ſign afore the Participle is expreſt by a Prepoſition, and the Participle by a *Gerund* in *do* or *dum* (or by a Subſtantive.)

The Gerund in { *do*, *dum*, } is to be uſed with a Prepoſition that governs an { Abl. Acc } Caſe.

The Gerund in *do* is oft-times uſed without a Prepoſition, when it ſignifies the *cauſe*, or *manner* of doing.

The Gerund, eſpecially in *dum*, doth not well govern the Subſtantive following; but is better made an Adjective, & agrees with it; as *I go to buy Books*, eo ad emendos libros, *not* eo ad emendum libros.

The Participle in *ing* with *A*, *The*, or an Adjective before it, is a Subſtantive: When it is the Nominative to the Verb, it is made by a Subſtantive; or elſe by the Infinitive Mood.

After ſuch Verbs; *to leave*, *to leave off*, *to give over*, *&c.* it is to be made by an Infinitive, or by a Subſtantive, and the Prepoſition *a*.

A Participle in *ing*, after a Verb of *Motion*, is made by the *Supine*: As *he went a hunting*, abiit venatum; *he came from hunting*, rediit venatu.

The Participle in *ing*, coming after the Verb *am*, is to be *Latined* by the Verb; as *what are you doing*? Quid facis? *I am reading*, lego. Likewiſe theſe words, *awake*, *aſleep*, as *I am awake*, vigilo.

The Participle [*having*] coming before a Verb, is to be *Latined* either by the Participle Præter of a Verb *deponent*; as *having ſpoken he ſate down*, locutus conſedit; or by the Pr. plu. perfect of the Verb, and *cum*, *&c.* as, *having heard this, he departed*, hoc cum audîſſet, abiit.

A Participle in *ing*, after *Of*, *For*, *From*, *&c.* is oftentimes to be made by a *Subjunctive* Verb; and the ſign *Of* (that) *For* (becauſe) by *Quod*, *Of*, *From*, (leſt that) by *Ne*; as, *I heard of your being ſick*, audivi quod fueris ægrotus; *He was angry with me* for *doing it*, ſuccenſuit mihi, quod fecerim; *beware of being taken*, cave ne capiaris; *he diſſwaded me* from *going*, diſſuaſit mihi ne irem.

The Rule of *Impersonals*.

Theſe Impersonals *It is the part*, eſt: *It concerns* intereſt, refert; govern a Genitive: But, after the two laſt, the Pronouns *me*, *thee*, *us*, *you*, *whom*; are to be expreſt by theſe Ablatives, *meâ*, *tuâ*, *noſtrâ*, *veſtrâ*, *cujâ*.

Theſe Impersonals, *it ſhames*, or, *I am aſhamed*, pudet: *It repents me*, or, *I repent*, pœnitet: *It pities me*, or *I pity*, miſeret, miſereſcit: *It wearies me*, or, *I am weary*, tædet: *It erks me*, piget; govern a Genitive known by this ſign *Of* or *For*, with an Accuſat.

Theſe Impersonals, *it behoves*, oportet: *it delighteth*, juvat, delectat: *it becomes*, decet: *it miſbecomes*, dedecet; govern an Accuſative Caſe.

All other govern generally a Dative.

The *Engliſh* Verb (*Muſt*) may be rendred by the Impersonal *Oportet*; (*may*) by *Licet*: The Noun going before in *Engliſh*, muſt follow the Impersonal *oportet*, in the Accuſative; *licet*, in the Dative Caſe.

Muſt, may alſo be *Latined* by the Verb *Eſt*, and the Participle in *dus*, uſed in the Neuter gender, with a Dative of the foregoing Noun, as *I muſt pray*, oportet me orare, *or* orandum eſt mihi.

The Rule of *Adverbs.*

Adverbs ſignifying *plenty* or *want*, govern a Genitive. So the word *ergo.*

Adverbs of *Time* and *Place* govern a Genitive of the ſame ſignification.

Theſe Adverbs govern an Accuſative: *Adverſus, adverſum, apud, circa, circiter, cis, citra, clanculum, erga, extra, infra, intra, juxta, penes, pone, prope, propter, ſupra, ſecundum, ſecus, verſus, ultra, uſque.*

Theſe govern an Ablative: *Abſque, coram, palam, procul, ſine, tenus*: Which laſt admits alſo a Genitive plural.

Clam, ſubter govern an Accuſative or Ablative.

En, ecce govern a Nominative or Accuſative.

Tenus, verſus, are beſt ſet after their Caſes.

The Adverb (*Not*) coming after the Verb in *Engliſh*, is to be ſet before it in *Latin.*

The Rule of *Conjunctions.*

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple like Caſes: As *Et, atque*, &c. *nec, neque, ſive*, &c. *niſi, præterquam, an*: Unleſs a ſpecial Rule require a different caſe: As *bought for a penny and more*, emptum denario & pluris.

The Rule of *Prepoſitions.*

Theſe Prepoſitions govern an Accuſative caſe, *Ad, ante, circũ, contra, inter, ob, per, poſt, præter, trans.*

Theſe, an Ablative: *A, ab, abs, cum, de, è, ex, præ, pro.*

In

in, *ſub*, *ſuper*, govern an Accuſ. or Abl. in different ſignifications, as in the *Catalogue* beneath.

The Prepoſition *cum*, is to be ſet after *me*, *te*, *ſe*, *qui*.

A Prepoſition in the Compound, often governs the ſame Caſe as alone, as *I go out of the houſe*, exeo domo: *I paſs by the houſe*, Præter-eo domum.

The common ſignification of Adverbs and Prepoſitions are ſet down *Pag.* 35. 36. 37. Others *more elegant*, are to be uſed as the propriety of Speech requires.

A, *Ab*: by, after, at, from, of, out of, for, againſt, on, over, through, with.

Abſque: without, but for.

Ad: to, at, about, towards, into, according to, even to, as to, before, by, near to, in, until, againſt, on, upon, for, amongſt, beſides, with, after.

Adverſus-ſum: againſt, to, towards, over againſt, before, according to.

Ante: before, to.

Apud: at, among, before, by, *or* near to, with, in, under.

Circa: about, round about, about the time of, by, near to, concerning, in, againſt.

Circiter: about, almoſt, nigh to.

Circum: about, to.

Cis Citra: on this ſide, within, ſhort of, afore. Alſo *Citra*, without, beſides.

Clam: unknown to.

Contra: againſt, over againſt, to the face of.

Coram: before, in preſence of.

Cum: with, amongſt, by, in, at, after.

De: of, concerning, from, for, on, upon, as to, by, in, at, after.

E, *Ex*: of, out of, from, amongſt, for, according to, by, on, above, after, in, with.

Erga: towards, againſt.

Extra: without, forth, out of, beſides.

In: *with an Accuſative*, into, to, afore, until, towards, upon, againſt, about. *In*: *with an Ablative*, in, by, concerning, with. *In*: *with an Accuſative, ſometimes an Ablative*, after, for, on, upon, among: At, near to, *an Accuſative*: At, in, *an Ablative*.

Infra: beneath, under.

Inter: between, amongſt, in, into, at, of.

Intra: within, in ſhort of, as far as, amongſt.

Juxta: nigh to, next after, together, with *or* by, as well as.

Ob: for, againſt, before.

Palam: in ſight of, before.

Penes: in, in my power, poſſeſſion.

Per : by, through, over, about, for, becauſe of, in, at, in the time of, for the ſake of, as to, among, between, afore, under, with.

Pone : behind, after.

Poſt : after, ſince, from, behind.

Præ : before, for, becauſe of, in compariſon of, in.

Præter : beſides, above, by, beyond, without, againſt, before, near to.

Pro : for, inſtead of, in defence of, as, as it were, at, in, upon, according to, as to.

Procul : afar off, far from, without.

Prope : nigh, hard by.

Propter : for, becauſe of, near to, nigh.

Secundum : according to, nigh to, next to, next after, about, concerning, for, in.

Secus : near to, by.

Sub : *with an Accuſative*, about, a little afore, towards, *with a Noun of time*, after *or* upon, *with a Noun of Action*, to, unto, under, *after a Verb of Motion. Sub* ; *with an Ablative*, under, in, at, by, hard-by, for with *or* upon, in the time of.

Subter : under, in.

Super : *with an Accuſative*, beyond, above, over and above, beſides, amidſt, at, ſet over *or* belonging to (*in Office*) *With an Ablative*, concerning, for, about *or* at, *Accuſative or Ablative*, upon.

Supra : above, over, beyond, beſides, upon, more than.

Tenus : to, up to, down to, nigh to, as to, only in, as far as, within compaſs of.

Trans : beyond, over, on the other ſide.

Verſus : towards, by,

Ultra : beyond, above, more, beſides.

Uſque : up to, well nigh, until, beſides.

Many of theſe uſed without a Caſe, having other ſignifications, as Abſque, *unleſs*, ante, *firſt*, contra, *contrarily*, coram, *openly*, ſecus *ill*, ſupra, *from the beginning*, ultra, *moreover*, uſque, *always*, &c.

The Rule of *Interjections*.

O, uſed in *calling*, or *ſaluting*, governs a Vocative; in *admiring* or *exclaiming*, a Nom. Accuſ. or Voc.

O, Latined by *heus*, *ohe*, a Vocative; by *ah*, *vah*, *heu*, *hem*, *proh*, a Nominative, or Accuſative.

Alas hei, *wo* væ, a Dative.

Derivatives govern the ſame Caſes with their Primitives, as *like* ſimilis, ſimiliter: *near* prope, propior,

pior, *&c.* The *Compound*, as the *Simple*; as, *to uſe, abuſe*; utor, abutor: *I do enough buſineſs*, rerum ſatago.

The Phraſe (or Periphraſis) governs the ſame caſe, as the ſingle word; as, *I have need of*, i. e. *I need money*, Opus (*or* uſus) eſt mihi, *i. e.* egeo pecunia. *Return home*, Redire *or* reditio domum: *It comes in my mind*, or *I remember it*, Venit mihi in mentem, *or* memini *hujus rei.*

Government of MOODS.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple like Moods and Tenſes together.

Certain Particles beſt govern a *Potential* [*Optative*, or *Subjunctive*] Mood.*

* Eſpecially coming after a Verb in the ſame ſentence.

1. Words uſed *Indefinitely*, (after the Verbs *to doubt, to inquire, to know, to be ignorant of, to hear, ſee, mark*, and ſuch like,) namely, *who, what, how, when, whence, where, whether, whither, why, &c.* With their Compounds, *Whatſoever, what manner of, how far, how great, how long, wherefore*, &c.

A word is taken *Indefinitely*, when it is not uſed in a *Queſtion*; nor in a particular, but general ſenſe.

2. *Although*, Quamvis, licet, etſi, tametſi, etiamſi; *As if*, ac ſi, quaſi, ceu vero, tanquam; *That*, ut; *leaſt that*, ne; *but that*, quin; *becauſe that*, quod, qui, quia; *Afore* or *after that*, *as ſoon as*, *When as*, Antequam, priuſquam, poſtquam, poſteaquam, ſimulac, ſimulatque, ubi; *unleſs*, niſi, ni; *Till that*, *until*, *while*, dum, donec, quoad; *When*, cum; *if*, ſi; *would that*, O ſi, utinam.

3. *Not*, ne (*forbidding*) governs an *Imperative* or *Subjunctive*.

Moſt other words are to be joyned with an *Indicative*, unleſs the ſenſe admit a *Potential*.

BEſides the Proper & *Regular* way, there is alſo an *improper* and *Figurative* way of Speech.

1. *Redundant.* 2. *Deficient.* 3. *Variant.*

The FIGURES.

1. *Enallage*, or Change.
2. *Elleipſis*, or Defect.
3. *Pleonaſmus*, or Redundancy.

To theſe the reſt may be reduced.

I. In ſingle Words.

ENALLAGE *alters* or *diſplaceth* the Letters.

Altering / *Diſplacing* } of a *Letter*, is called { *Metaplaſmus* or *Antitheſis* / *Metatheſis* or *Tmeſis*.

ELLEIPSIS *caſts away* / PLEONASMUS *adds* } one or more Letters.

Caſting away is called { Aphæreſis. Syncope. Apocope.

Adding is called { Protheſis. Epentheſis. Paragoge. } *in the* { *Beginning* / *Middle* / *End of* } *a word*

The knowing of theſe, helps to underſtand the *true words*, or *true order* of words by marking.

1. The *Change* or *Loſs* of Letters, as *'tis*, *ne'er*, *even'*, *can't*, *won't*, i. e. *it is*, *never*, *evening*, *cannot*, *will not*.
2. The *Tranſpoſing* of the Syllables or Particles; as, *Which I repent of*, i.e. *of which I repent*. *What man ſoever I ſpeak to*, i. e. *to whatſoever man I ſpeak*.

II. In Conſtruction of Words.

ENALLAGE changeth the *Number*, *Caſe*, *Tenſe*, or *Kind* of the Word.

ELLEIPSIS *caſts away* / PLEONASMUS *adds* } a word, or words, *unneceſſarily*.

Enallage.

I. Of *Number*. A Subſtantive ſingular ſignifying *many*, may agree with a Plural Verb or Adjective; as *Part of the men* (or *Part*) *are drowned*: Pars hominum, (*or* Pars) merſi ſunt: Where note, the Gender of the Adjective agrees with the Genitive, expreſt or implied.

This *Enallage* is called SYNTHESIS.

Many

Many a muſt be Latined with a Plural Subſtantive; as *many a man*, multi homines.

II. Of *Caſe*: As *that* himſelf *may live*. i.e. *he may live*, Ipſum, ut vivat, optant. *Terent*. i. e. ipſe.

This is called ANTIPTOSIS.

III. Of *Tenſe*: The *Engliſh* Preſent is Latined by the Preter, in ſuch Speeches: As *he is riſen* or *up*, ſurrexit. *I am come*, veni.

IV. Of the *Kind*: The former Subſtantive of ſuch Compounds: As *Day time*, *Gold-cup*, *London-merchant*, *Sea-nymph*, &c. is to be Latined by an Adjective: As *tempus diurnum*, *poculum aureum*, *mercator Londinenſis*, *nympha marina*.

Elleipſis.

The *Verb Subſtantive* is oft omitted; as *like maſter*, *like man*; ut dominus, ita ſervus.

The Nominative of the firſt, or ſecond Perſon, expres't in *Engliſh*, is beſt left out in *Latin*; as *ſaiſt thou?* ais? *I ſay*; aio.

The Noun Subſtantive *Man* or *Men* is alſo often omitted, eſpecially in *Interrogatives*, *Numerals*, *Indefinites*; as *who* quis, *one* unus, *every one* quiſque, &c.

The Relative is oft left out; as *Pay the money you owe*, i. e. *which you owe*, ſolve nummos quos debes.

Alſo the Interjection *O*; as *Sir*, domine, *i. e.* O domine.

On is uſed, for *go on* perge: *up*, for *get up* ſurge.

Pleonaſmus.

[*Being*] afore a Noun or Participle is omitted in *Latin*, as *being ſick* ægrotus, *or* ægrotans. [*There*]

or

or [*it*] afore [*is*] in the beginning of a Clauſe; as *there* or *it is nothing*, eſt nihil. [*For*] between a Verb, and *To* the ſign of the Infinitive; as *I come* for *to buy*, venio emptum.

Many *Engliſh* words are *Latined* by one; *As it were* quaſi: *At length* tandem: *Being that, ſeeing that* (or *Being, ſeeing*) *ſith that*, cum: *Ever and anon*, ſubinde; *Ere it be long, within a while*, brevi: *I hold my peace*, taceo; *to follow his book* or *ſtudy*, ſtudere: *In the mean while* or *ſpace*, interea: *Long ſince, a long while now ago*, jamdudum: *Moſt an end*, plerumque: *Hand over head*, negligenter: *Out of hand*, Illico: *Much ado*, or *with much ado*, difficulter: *Of his own accord, head*, ultro, ſponte: *Out of his wits*, demens: *What in the World to do*, quid agere: *To write a good or bad hand*, bene or male ſcribere; and very many others.

A Rule to turn *Engliſh* into *Latin*, or *Latin* into *Engliſh*.

Find out. I. The *Verb*, by the ſign (*do*, or *am*.) II. The *Nominative Caſe*, by asking *who* or *what*, with the Verb. III. The Caſe *following the Verb*, by asking *whom* or *what*. IV. The *Noun* agreeing with the Caſe afore or after the Verb. V. The *Indeclinables*. VI. The Caſe *following the Indeclinables*, *Prepoſitions*, &c. VII. Laſtly, *the Subſtantive*, (with its *Participle*, &c.) which neither *agrees* with the *Verb*, nor is *governed* of any word,) *i.e.* the *Ablative Abſolute*.)

QUAN-

QUANTITAS VOCALIUM

Duplex eſt, Longa [linea recta] *Brevis* [Surſum, curva] ut mūsă.

BREVES.

Vocales pro brevibus habentur: maximè ante alteram. Excipe Fio, corripitur vero fierem, fieri.

LONGÆ.

1. *Diphthongus: Vocalis contracta; ante duas conſonas vel duplicem.*

2. I. *inter duas vocales producit priorem,* & V. *plerumque.* Excipe avus, avis, cavus, favus, gravis, brevis, levis, bovis, Jovis, novus, ovis, aveo, caveo, faveo, paveo, moveo, voveo, lavo, juvo.

3. A. E. I. *juxta Analogiam conjugationis.* Niſi ubi eas litera T. claudit, vel vocalis ſequitur: etiam, A. verbi Do præter *Da Das.*

COMMUNES.

4. *Vocalis brevis ante mutam ſequente liquidâ,* L. R.

ULTIMÆ LONGÆ.

5. *Monoſyllaba omnia producuntur.* Excipe finita in *B. D. T.* item vir, quis, is, es à ſum, bis, ter, an, que, ve, vel, nec, ne, interrogativum; in, per.

6. I. U. As, Es, Os. Excipe Niſi, quaſi. Es creſcens in ITIS: Item Compos, Impos.

7. Is *in obliquis pluralibus*: & *ſecundâ ſingulari futuri ſubjunctivi; etiam præſentis verbi volo.*

8. Us *creſcens in* URIS, UTIS, UDIS.

9. O, Us *in obliquis.* Excipe Us tertiæ & BUS plurale.

10. A. *in ablativo* & *adverbiis*: item E *quintæ,* excipe ita.

11. E.

11. E. O. *adverbiales ex* US & ER. Excipe bene, male, cito, ſero.

ULTIMÆ COMMUNES.

12. *O in voce recta.* Mihi, tibi, ſibi, ubi, ibi, *per Cæſuram.*

PENULTIMÆ LONGÆ.

13. *Præterita & Supina diſſyllaba priorem producunt.* Excipe Bibi, dedi, fidi, ſcidi, ſteti, tuli. Datum, ratum, ſatum, itum, litum, ſitum, rutum, & citum à cieo.

14. *Onis ex O, Oris ex or,* Excipe Arbor, Æquor, Marmor, Memor.

15. *Genitivi in Arum, Orum* ſecundæ, *Erum* quintæ; ſic *Erunt Ere* Perfecti & *Vocalis ante bam* in Imperfecto.

17. *Vocalis ante X creſcens.* Excipe fax; grex, nex; calix, fornix, nix, pix; præcox; crux, nux, dux, trux; phryx. Item Ex, Icis: Præter *Vibex.*

18. *Vocalis ante-do, -go, -le, -lis, -men, -nus, -na, -rus-tim.* Excipe verbalia in *ilis*; Materialia, & derivativa ab adverbiis in *inus*, item ligo, anus, manus, genus, dominus, bonus, onus, ſonus, columen: Gena, fiſcina, fuſcina, machina, pagina, ſarcina, trutina, ferus, merus, torus, ſtatim.

19. *Terminata in-Anis, -Atus, -Ela, -Etus, -Eta, Etum - Itis - Oſus -Orus, udus, -unis, -utus*; Excipe latus, -eris, Status, Sitis.

LONGÆ in quâcunque Syllabâ priori.

20. I. U. *ante vel poſt* R. Excipe Meditativa in Urio. Item cærulus, querulus, nurus, tribus, hirundo, hirudo, rudens, rudis, rigo, rigeo, vireo, furo, rubeo.

21. O.

21. O. U. *ante* M. Excipe coma, comes, cucumis, cumulus, crumena, domus, domo, homo, humus, incolumis, ſumus; glomero, tumeo. Numerus.

22. U. *ante* C. Excipe Cucumis, volucer.

Derivativa ſervant quantitatem Primitivorum; Compoſita Simplicium; Græc-Latina Græcorum.

Omiſsâ vero alterâ conſonâ vocalis præcedens plerumque corripitur: uti & vocalis ultima prioris componentis. Porro Excipe.

1°. Breves à longis, ut ărena, lŭcerna, dĭcax, fĭdes, sŏpor, innŭba, pronŭba, ŏdium, vădum, vĭtium, nŏto, năto, dejĕro, pejĕro, item prŏcella, prŏfanus, prŏfeſtus, prŏfugus, prŏfundus, prŏnepos, prŏfari, prŏfiteor, prŏficiſcor, prŏfecto. Sic Genitivus in ĕtis ex Es; item pĕdis à pēs; sălis à sāl.

2°. Longas à brevibus, jūcundus, hūmanus, lītera, hūmor, fēralis, imbēcillus, quātuor, calcāris, à calcăr, ſtāturus à ſtătum.

Longæ

Longæ in his.

A	E	I	O	U
Acer, Adj.	Abstemius	Amicus	Boletus	Bubo
Ales	Cedo	Antiquus	Codex	Bufo
Ambages	Celo	Cimex	Conor	Cudo
Amentum	Cera	Dico-is	Copia	Cunæ
Ames	Clemens	Fibula	Copula	Fuligo
Ara	Creber	Finis	Coram	Glubo
Areo	Debeo	Ilex	Donum	Gluten
Ater	Debilis	Ilia	Gloria	Glutio
Balæna	Eruca	Inclino	Loligo	Ludo
Balista	Lego-as.	Liber *adj.*	Lorica	Lugeo
Balo	Metor	Lilium	Moles	Lutum herb.
Basium	Pene	Lima	Nodus	Mugil
Blatero	Resina	Limes	Obex	Mugio
Brachium	Rete	Limus	Olim	Mula
Caligo	Sepes	Linum	Opilio	Muto
Clamo	Spelunca	Lorica	Ora	Mutio
Crates	Telum	Mendicus	Oro	Nubo
Fragum	Temo	Miles	Ploro	Nuto
Hamus	Velum	Mimus	Pono	Pubes
Labes	Velox	Nidus	Populus *arb.*	Pugio
Labor, *Verb.*	Venor	Nitor, *Verb.*	Poto	Pusio
Magalia		Nideo	Proles	Puteo
Mano		Pilum	Rodo	Scutum
Mane		Pituita	Solor	Stupa
Maturus		Posticum	Solus	Suber
Matutinus		Sibilum	Sopio	Sudo
Naris		Sido	Totus	Sugo
Nasus		Sidus		Uber
Palus, i.		Stipo		Uligo
Pala		Stipes		Utor.
Palo		Tibia		
Placo		Viburnum		
Pareo		Vicus		
Rado		Vinum		
Vagina		Vita		
Vagio		Vito		

Thomas Cropp not his book 1691

Thomas Cropp

THE

THE CHILDRENS RULE,

Teaching how to write the days of the Month in the Latin Stile.

1. *The number of the days in each Month.*

Ter denos numerant, Menſis Juvenilis, Aprilis
Septimus & Nonus; Reliquis ſuperadditur *unus:*
Vult *viginti octo*, faciunt cui februa nomen.

2. *The Calends, Nones, and Ides.*

Primum quemque diem Menſis vocitato *Kalendas,*
Quatuor adde dies *Nonas* effeceris: addunt
Martius & Majus *ſex* Julius Octoberque.
Adde dies *octo* Nonis, effeceris *Idus.*

3. *The days coming between.*

Sume *diem* è *Nonis*, aut *Idibus*, atque relicto
Adde *unum*: *ante* illas numeras dabis iſte *diemque*:
Sume *diem* è *totis* Menſis cujuſque *diebus*,
Adde *duos*: Numeruſq; diem dabit *ante* Calendas.
Pridie erit quicunque dies has proximus Anteit.

	Mar. Mai. Jul. Octob.	Jan. Aug. December.	Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Februarius.
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	6	4	4	4
3	5	3	3	3
4	4	PridieNon.	PridieNon.	PridieNon.
5	3	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	PridieNon.	8	8	8
7	Nonæ.	7	7	7
8	8	6	6	6
9	7	5	5	5
10	6	4	4	4
11	5	3	3	3
12	4	Pridie Id.	Pridie id.	Pridie Id.
13	3	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie Id.	19	18	16
15	Idus,	18	17	15
16	17	17	16	14
17	16	16	15	13
18	15	15	14	12
19	14	14	13	11
20	13	13	12	10
21	12	12	11	9
22	11	11	10	8
23	10	10	9	7
24	9	9	8	6
25	8	8	7	5
26	7	7	6	4
27	6	6	5	3
28	5	5	4	Pridie Kal.
29	4	4	3	
30	3	3	Pridie Kal.	
31	Pridie Kal.	Pridie Kal.		

Anno Biſſextili dies ſunt 29.
& Sext. Kalend. Mart. bis ponitur.

Misere vivitur cum modice vivitur.

The first day of the Month we Calends call
March, May, July, October six Nones fall
In t'other eight Months four, eight Ides in all

Prima dies Mensis cujusq; est dictu Calendæ
Sex Majus Nonas, October, Julius, et Mar
Quatuor at reliqui: Dabit Idus quilibet Oct
Inde Dies reliquos omnes dic esse Calendæ
Quas retrò numerans dices à Mense sequent

To find the Calends we are in.
See how many days there are remaining of the Month, and to that Number add two.
Example 22 April is ye 10th of ye Calends of May